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We have just received direct from the London publishers 50 COPIES of this superbook, too into for our jobbing trade. We therefore effer the whole lot at retail at \$10 per copy, the regular price being \$15. The description of the book is as below.

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PROPOSALS FOR GAS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Mayor of Springdeid, Ill., until 30 clock p. m. on the 15th day of January, 1878, to supply the City of Springdeid, Ill., with a first-rate quality of illuminating cas, both for public and private consumption, for a period of from five to twenty years, as may be deemed advisable by the Committee on Gaz-Lights, the party contracting to have acclusive right of supplying all gas used in the city both for public and private use for the term above specified. For 275 street lamps, and the average demand for private consumption is about 40,000 feet every twenty-four hour. The public ismps must be kept bursing from twillight in the evening till the dawn of day.

The bids must state the price for gas supplied, and also the price for litching, attinguishing, cleaning, and keeping in repair the street lamps; also the price per 1,000 feet to be paid by private consumers.

All bids must be accompanied by a good and sumcient bond in the sum of \$15,000 feet on consumers.

All bids must be accompanied by a good and sumcient bond in the sum of \$15,000 feet on consumers.

All bids must be accompanied by a good and sumcient bond in the sum of \$15,000 feet on consumers.

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Another Hideous Mass of Ruins Charged with Corpses.

Sudden Demolition of the Largest Candy Factory in America.

Its Front Torn Away by the Explosion of a Boiler.

Terrific Conflagration Instantly Succeeds the Explosion.

Nearly Two Hundred Persons Within the Fated Structure.

At Least Fifty Persons Believed to Have Burned to

The Hospitals Full of Less Miserable Unfortunates.

Barclay Street, in New York City, the Scene of the Holocaust.

Varying Accounts of the Fearful Catastrophe---The

Losses.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The New York Times says: At 5 o'clock this afternoon a tremendous explosion occurred under Greenfield & Sons' wholesale confectionery, at No. 63 Barclay street, and almost immediately the entire brown-stone front of the five-story building crumbled to pieces, letting down the several floors, so that the beams of each formed a V. An instant afterward a blinding sheet of flame flashed up through the entire edifice, and across the street, and then gave way to a dense smoke, quickly followed by another outburst of flame, which continued to burn with unremitting fury.

THE FIRM OF GREENFIELD & SONS was the largest confectionery manufacturing concern in the United States, and had a capacity of turning out 25,000 pounds of cendy per day. It occupied two buildings, No. 63 Barelay street, where the explosion occurred, and No. 1 College place, joined in the form of an L by a skylight supported by iron pillars extending up to the second story. Above the skylight there was a series of iron bridges, or fire-escapes, between the two buildings, with iron doors at either end of each. There was one of them on each floor.

IN THE BASEMENT

were many furnaces for the manufacture of

were many furnaces for the manufacture of candy, all of which have been in full operation in preparation for the holidays during the past fourteen days. There were three large boilers under the sidewalk in front of No. 63 Barclay street. The upper floors were used for packing storage purposes, and the first floor was used as a salesroom. Accounts differ as to the number of persons in the building at the time of the explosion. The firm employs

but it is claimed that, on Saturday last, about half that number were temporarily taken off, and only about eighty, who were skilled in the mapufacture of holiday specialties, retained. These were busily at work. Nearly all were in the building where the explosion occurred, the College place building being comparatively deserted. The proprietor and his two sons were in the office on the ground floor, and a number of customers were in the show-room making purchases. The disaster came upon these records. DRUALLY ABOUT 150 HANDS.

and they were suffocated with smoke, scalded with huge volumes of escaping steam, and sur-rounded by fire before they could gather their wits about them sufficiently to appreciate their danger. The cashier of the concern had suffi-cient presence of mind to slam the door of the safe containing all the books, papers, and valu-ables of the firm shut, and locked it, so that ables of the firm shut, and locked it, so that these will probably be saved. Many persons rushed to the fire-escapes in the rear of the building and made their way out through No. 1 College place. A few ran to the front and scrambled, or were helped, over the pile of rubbish remaining from the fallen walls. Others, on the upper floors, were cut off by the descentive beams and were compalled to craw. descending beams, and were compelled to crawl along as best they might to either side. Some succeeded in working their way to where they could signalize their presence to the excited crowd that had gathered from every direction. Two or three on the lower floors jumped into the street; others on the upper floors were rescued by means of ladders through the

All the latter were more or less burned or in-jured. They were taken to adjoining drug-stores and subsequently removed in ambulances to the New York, Bellevue, and Chambers Street Hospitals. It is believed that a number were unable to get out and perished in the flames, but, while it is certain that is true, it was im-possible up to 2 o'clock to ascertain how many the victims are. All sorts of exaggerated rumore are flying about, and.
THE ESTIMATES VARY FROM 5 TO 500.

The fire quickly extended to the College place building, and also to No. 61 on the east, and Nos. 65, 67, and 69 on the west, and, before it was under control, these had been completely destroyed. The Grocers' Bank, on the corner of Barclay street and College place, withstood 'the flames until a late hour, and then only although the street and college place, withstood the flames until a late hour, and then only although the street of the the two upper floors succumbed, although the remainder of the building was badly damaged by water. There is hardly an edifice on the entire block not injured. At 5.45 o'clock the fron front of No. 6 fell with a loud crash. The firemen had just been o'dered to enter the building, and were preparing to

and a large number of them would have been killed. The debris went across the street, and crashed against Liscomb's coffee and spice mill, every pane of glass in which nad previously been broken by the explosion.

AT 8 O'CLOCK
the fire was well under control. At 8:20 the double building Nos. 65 and 67 Barclay street fell in with a loud crash, filling the air with clouds of dust. The noise was so great as to be distinctly heard at Broadway, and hundreds near the scene rushed back in affright. It was believed for a few minutes that many firemen were buried distinctly heard at Broadway, and hundreds near the scene rushed back in affright. It was believed for a few minutes that many firemen were buried in the ruins. Several of them were in and on the building only a few minutes before, directing streams of water on the fire, but they suspected danger all the time, and escaped just before the buildings fell.

THE PIREMEN WORKED HEROICALLY.

By almost, superhuman exertions they pre-

vented the flames from crossing College place which at one time seemed inevitable, to the immense lithographic-printing establishment of Majors & Knapp. The engineer of Greenfield Brothers' factory could not be found to-night. It was generally supposed he had perished. Various causes are assigned for the explosion. It is said that one of the boilers was an old one, and at least one person claims to have warned Mr. Greenfield against its continued use. It is also stated that the engineer has before this been

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

his engine, but none of these reports corverified to-night.

Commissioner Brennanhad a large number of ambulances on the spot within a very few minutes. He remained on the ground until a late hour, directing their movements as they dashed backward and foward from the various heavitale.

backward and foward from the various hospitals.

The ambulance physicians and a number of physicians from the neighborhood, who turned out at the first alarm and gave their services gratuitously, worked like Trojans, rolleving the injured. Messrs. Hall & Rucker, and Day, Hoagland & Stiver, wholesale druggists, threw open their stores to the wounded, and furnished all necessary medicines free of charge from their stocks. The explosion was a terrific one. Every pane of glass for blocks around was-shattered.

IT IS A MIRACLE
that many passers-by were not killed. A large Delaware, Lackawanna & Western express wagon was passing laden with boxes of shoes on its way to the ferry. The driver was blown off the box, but escaped with slight trust one of the horses was hurled twenty and instantly killed. The wagon was conjly smashed up and overturned. A vender who stood on the corner of barony street and his stock of goods scattered.

ALL THE DOWN-TOWN STREETS were crowded at the time of the empleaded this season, when many of the shops and factories stop work at 5 o'clock, the operatives are starting home before it is fairly dark, as last evening the great red blase was busing up just while the streets were almost opposite towards it, and, even before the fire Department arrived, all the neighboring streets were almost opposite everybody in the vicinity to the scene of the disaster, and the police had hard work to clear a passage for the engines. Officers who were early on duty at the fire say that ways to clear a passage for the engines. Officers who were early on duty at the fire say that ways to clear a passage for the engines. Officers who were early on duty at the fire say that ways to clear a passage for the engines. Officers who were early on duty at the fire say that on the police had hard work to clear a passage for the engines. Officers who were early on duty at the fire say that NEVER BEFORE HAVE THEY SEEN SUCH A CROWN in the streets in any time of danger. Until the police lines were formed, Barclay street, Greenwich street, Park place, and College place were impassable. After the third alarm, it was believed more engines would be needed, and special calls were sent, until, at the height the fire, twenty-five companies were at work.

THE CHIEF IN CHARGE OF THE RUI debris. All effort to get anything like sonable estimate as to the number of per the building—how many escaped and how many are probably buried in the ruins—have proved unavailing. The truth will not be known till a search can be made, if then, as the rescued burried away and were lost sight of in the crowd. The exaggerated reports are no longer accepted, and

THE HIGHEST ESTIMATE OF KILLED IS PIFTY which, so far as can be ascertained, is much to

A spectator said:
"I had just passed the building beneath which the explosion occurred, and was between Washington and West streets, in Bardy, when I heard the report. I hurried back to the building. Alt I could see across the street. I ran to the entrance of Greenfield's confectionery and assisted the em-ployes to escape by that door. About fifty, I

managed to grope his way to the sidewalk, fall-ing several times. He was very much bruised. He could not see his companions after the ex-

JAMES H. WEAVER, a dealer in china, opposite the Barclay street entrance to Greenfield & Sons' store, was near plosion. He says the noise was terrific; that the air was darkened with dust and cinders. The shock of the explosion was so great as to blow in the door of his store, and apparently shook the whole front of the building. A number of people in the neighboring stores ran into the street in great fright.

said that the boilers in Greenfield & Sons' establishment had been in incessant use for some weeks, day and night, and Sundays. The house at No. 340 West Twenty-second street, where Mr. Greenfield and his family, including his two grown-up sons beside, was filled by friends who had heard of the fire and came to find out the treat underlying the many evidently exact. the truth underlying the many evidently exaggerated rumors which were afoat concerning it.
Mr. Greenfield's sons answered the inquiries of those who called. They refused all access to their father, who, they said, was

IN SUCH A STATE OF MIND

that his physician had decided that he should be kept quiet, and not be excited by callers. His physicial injuries were not very serious, but he had been greatly shocked by the suddenness of the calamity, and this, together with his age and the effect of the pain form the remarks of the standard hands. from the wounds on his head and hands, ren-dered him unfit to hold conversation or be otherwise disturbed. The sons themselves had escaped almost unburt, though the eldest, Nelson, who is a one-armed man, had his clether torn, and his brother had his left hand some-

there was in the rocm an elderly man named Joseph Monagan, who had been talking with the head of the firm at the time of the out-break of the fire, and whose head bore token of the fact, in that it was covered with a cloth moistened with liniment. There was a great deal of wood used in the buildings, all the girders of which were of that material. The young men said

was a comparatively new one, built by Messre Fletcher, Harrison & Co., and put on the premises during the past summer. The engineer they said repeatedly, was a very careful and experienced man. They scouted the story that be had fallen asleep beside his engine on different occasiona. No girls whatever were employed on the tog floors, and only about forty girls in all were employed on the premises. Their work was merely the packing of the candies in boxes and packages. At the time of the fire there were no girls above the store floor. The buildings

s at \$1.50; former Camel's Hair, all-mer price, \$1.25. tripe at 75c; format \$2.00; former es, 6-4, selling at ons Novelties, sell-less than former at 50c per yard. e all-wool, at 50c;

rgains,

AYS!

eiter

s at 50c; former

s at 85c; former ess Goods, well as-le styles at Sc, 10c, 20c, 25c. ection will be dvantage. Stages" run s from corner

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POWDER. and serviceable white gth, can be made in ease or potash. Tris-cents. POWDER.

"S ERATUS.

TARTAR. ies. The housewife at free on receipt-o POTASH.

Dealers.

dicines MEDIES, laracter, de-ll diseases; ding to the try. Thou-Patients are alleled sucipal Depot, New York tevenson & etail Drug-

Bottom Figrres. Sign Co. TH-AV.

s, "MAR-ust received these desir-Dearborn-ING.

audituly DYED and RSPAIRing expense. Ex0. D. COOK & 80 Dearborn West Madisongo, 107 North St. Louis. Me Ladies' Dress, awis, etc., 474

hal of \$240,000.
Nelson Greenfield said that, at the time when first noticed the outbreak of the fire, he was unding on the store-floor, at about the angle the L formed by the two buildings. He heard plosion. He was talking with Dundas about getting out a preparation suddenly a sheet of flame and shower of s came down from above. He started for door, but on nearing it paused and stood There was great confusion at the time hardly knew what he was about. HE WAS DRAGGED OUT

agh the doorway by some persons and thus ad himself in the street. He recollected aber of customers in the store, and that h they and the employes were busy "rush-things." Five o'clock was the hour for ig the shop, and every one was anxious be gone. Everything was so hurried after in such rapid succession, that nothing

seemed, the whole place was enveloped in s. Beyond this he knew nothing of the rence. The business, he said, had been shed about twenty-five years, and its amounted to about \$1,000,000 a year. ph Monagan, referred to above, said that, at rith Mr. Greenfield, Sr., the head of the irm ite saw a "shower of fire," consisting of flame, parks, and fulling wood. A large piece of wood it him on the head. Another knocked his hat fl. He wanted to run out on the College lace side. The fire seeined to be coming down our ever every step of the way. Some girls were in cont of him trying to get out, and he nushed t of him trying to get out, and he pushed forward. One girl, in her efforts to

HER CLOTHES TOOK PIRE. rah on ahead, with her garments burning, must have been badly burned. Six girls in'o the street at the same time as he ey had not been apparently at all injured by flames or falling wood. Mr. Greenfield, Sr., s burned on the head and hands.

THE LOSSES. THE LOSSES.

The Times estimates the losses at \$400,000, of which Greenfield & Sons lose \$175,000; Meigs Bros., \$25,000; & D. Babcock, \$20,000; Hopkins, \$30,000; A. Rich & Co., \$25,000; the Weish estate, \$10,000; Tompkins & Co., \$10,000; W. H. Rogers, \$15,000; J. Dorrests, \$10,000; A. W. Little, \$11,000: Commodore English, \$15,-00. The other losses are of \$5,000 and under. There has been a dozen or more inquiries for assing persons. No dead have as yet been

The confectionery factory of Ernest Green-d & Sons formed an L, fronting both on Col-e place and Barclay street. The first-men-ned division of the building, No. 1 College of Anthony Barclay, British Con-in this city. The part on lay street, No. 63, along with the building coining it on the east, was formerly the old tham House, the famous temperance into the was a notable place in its day. Horace seley, when he was a young journalist, met refor the first time the lady who afterwards came his wife. The buildings No. 63 Barclay of 1 College place were between sixty and sed into lastory, the building known as Nos. and 67 Barclay street came into prominence

JAMES B. ENGLISH, emerly a produce merchant; has resided there a the upper doors with his family for nearly years. He lost everything, his wifson and daughter being rescued policeman. Angy Mayereau's saloon, g headquarters, was moved to floor of the house No. 6 street from Washington street in 1844 eabouts. In 1849 Peter Chantrau, brother of the comedian. bought the good will of the piace, and kept it until 1872. It was a famous ort. The land of the whole block is the erty of Columbia College. A portion of it

vas formerly the old College Green.

STILL MORE HORRIBLE. New York, Dec. 21-4 a. m. -The first body was taken from the ruins at a quarter before 8. It was found near the sidewalk, buried beneath stones and debris, and had not been touched by stones and debris, and had not been touched by fire. The body was that of a man well dressed, with a fine overcoat. The head was crushed beyond recognition. Evidently the person was passing, and was felled by some portion of the falling building at the moment of the explosion. A gang of forty men has been at work in the ruins since ten o'clock, and the excavation will continue steadily. All the evidence would tend to show that a large number of persons perished in the ruins. Of the number employed only one-fourth are yet heard from at the places where the most

arate information is usually obtained.

THE MISSING ENGINEER
been found. It seems his salary had been down recently, and he was employed upstairs as well as in the engine-room, leaving the engine meanwhile in care of an assistant, who is said to be merely a fireman. The engineer was coming down stairs when the explosion occurred, and a piece of the boiler took his right arm off below the elbow.

explosion occurred, and a piece of the boiler took his right arm off below the elbow.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—An explosion, immediately followed by the, occurred at five minutes past 5 o'clock this afternoon in the immense candy manufactory of Greenfield & Son, No. 63 Barcias street, which extends in the shape of an "L" to College place. The boiler, which was under the sidewalk on the Barcias street side, burst, tearing away the entire front, and scattering the wreck in all directions. A large number of girls of all ages were employed at the time in the building. The walls fell within a few minutes after the explosion. The boilerman who was on duty near the building says he saw the front of the building, five stories high, fall into the street. Fifty-six wounded and one dead were reported at Chambers Street Hospital at 6:45 o'clock. A number was also sent to Bellevne and other hospitals. It is estimated that the wounded will reach 125.

Mr. Greenfield, owner of the factory, could give no idea of how many were in the building at the time of the explosion, but thought about 110. Of these about fifty escaped by the College place entrance, and a small number rot out through, the skylight, walked over the roof, and got down the skylights of other buildings. The bookkeeper, who was on the Barclay-street side of the building, was blown out through a window to the street, and badly cut on the head. Several jumped from the second story, and escaped with slight injuries, their fall being broken by policemen and citizens on the side walk below. No fair estimate of the loss of life can be given to-night, but it must be large. The parties employed in the factory were principally young girls and boys from 8 to 20 holidays.

A DOUBLE FORCE WAS EMPLOYED, one working during the day, and the street.

principally young girls and boys from 8 to 20 years of age. Owing to the approach of the holidays.

A BOUBLE FORCE WAS EMPLOYED, one working during the day, and the other at sight. The force is changed at 5 o'clock, and the fact of the explosion occurring at five minutes past that hour renders it still more difficult to know how many, or who are the victims. The number in the building at the time of the disaster is variously estimated at from 100 to 300. The fames spread so rapidly that it is feared many not injured by the explosion were burned to death. The Barclay street angle of the building has fallen to the ground, as has also Noz. 65 and 67 Barclay street on the lower side, and No. 61 on the upper side. Owing to the heat

NO SEARCE CAN BE MADE

for those buried in the ruins until to-morrow. The factory building was in the form of the letter L, having entrances at No. 63 Barclay street and No. 3 College place. In the angle ore situated the Grocers' Bank building and D. D. Tompkins' brown-paper warehouse, both we stories. The latter also burned to the round, leaving the bank building on the corner coming up alone over the ruins. The bank ullding was only injured on the fourth and its floors, used as a dwelling by the janitor of a several families, who lost all their furniture of effects. The third floor, occupied as law of other offices, was alightly injured by water, at the offices of the bank on the ground floor

suffered no injury. Mr. Tompkins' loss is not yet ascertained. The loss of Greenfield & Sons is estimated at \$100,000. 'Insurance about \$70,000. No. 69 Barelay street was a frame building with a cigar store on the first floor, the upper floors being occupied by Col. French for the last thirty years. Mr. French and family escaped, but the former left. ed, but the former left \$10,000 IN UNITED STATES BONDS

\$10,000 IN UNITED STATES BONDS in a book-case, on the second floor. Foreman Joe McGill, of Engine No. 32, and Roundsman Coffee, of the Twenty-first Precinct Police, volunteered to go in for the bonds. Flames and smoke were bursting out of the building. They climbed up on an awning and intered the window, secured a package of papers, and came out. The package was found not to be the bonds. A second time they entered through the flames and smoke and brought out the bonds in safety. A number of persons who escaped from the factory with slight injuries had their wounds dressed in a drug-store and went home. Some of the girls had the hair burned totally off their heads.

hair burned totally off their heads.

THE FIRST REPORTS WERE EXAGERATED in regard to the number wounded. Only thirteen were brought to ChambersStreet Hospital File names of the wounded in the hospital are George Meib, 18 years; Peter Germann, 14: Otto Meib, 17; George Hansel, 17; John Bomm, 17; Frank Schwitzler, 15; Charles Heilmann, 13; Edward Collins, 18; George Sneider, 27; Martin Conners, 24; George Roedecker, 15; Frank Bold, 15; Gustav Meister, 14. The greatest sacrifice of life was among young girls, many of whom, from 8 to 15 years, were employed in selling and assorting and packing candies on the first floor over the boiler, which was situated in the basement of the Fear end of the Barclay street wing of the building, and not under the sidewalk, as at first reported.

NONE OF THESE ARE KNOWN TO HAVE ESCAPED.

The building occupied by Majors & Knapp, engravers, on the opposite side of College place, caught for from sparks, but the flames were extinguished with triding damage. Among other buildings injured are those of E. W. Little, fancy goods, Nos. 24 and 243 Greenwich street, and Charles Westevelt, hats and furs. No. 237 Greenwich street. Loss about \$3,000 each. The total loss is probably \$250,000. The news of the explosion spread over the city very rapidly, and the wildest numors and great excitement prevailed. Large crowds hurried from all quarters to the scene. The police kept the crowd blocks away from the place. Many persons having children or relatives working in hie factory, as evening wore on and they had not returned home, sought the scene of the disaster and the hospitals and police stations in search of the missing ones.

AT THE VERY LOWEST CALCHATION there must be forty or fifty bodies in the ruins. The firemen will keep streams of water on the ruins all night, and will have the street eleared, and be ready to commence digging for bodies to-morrow. It is feared the wall of the bank building is damaged, and this will be examined before work on the ruins is begun.

Mr. R. Kleinn, of No. 531-c

second and third noors. Statistical rays to most repetitive that

NOT MORE THAN SIX GIRLS AND A DOZEN MEN NOT MORE THAN SIX GIRLS AND A DOZEN MEN came out alive through the Barclay street entrance. The elder Mr. Greenfield was about the first who rushed out, and he was much scalded. He saw about a dozen making their escape by the roof to adjoining roofs. As near as could be ascertained, there must have been about 120 persons employed in the factory at the time of the disaster.

The scenes at the Chambers Street Hospital ware heartrending in the extreme. Ambiliances

were heartrending in the extreme. Ambulances were quickly at the fire, and were kept busy in taking the wounded to the Hospital. The station-house and Chambers Street Hospital were besieged with men, women, and children, all anxiously inquiring for some missing relative.

Among those inquired for by their relatives, and known to have been working in the candy factory, are the following: Peter, William, and Anderson Starr, brothers, all young: Lizzle O'Brien, age 14; William Bennett, age 12; Ernest Greenfield, a young son of the proprietor: Peter German, age 15; Albert and George Krummer: August Droxler (this boy's mother was mer; August Droxler (this boy's mother was weeping bitterly for him. She said he was her only child, and her busband was burned up a few years ago in the piano-factory fire); Robert Hanna, aged 13; Charles Lininger; Frank Woldt. All those mentioned worked in the factory, and have not been heard from since the fire. And it is feared they are buried in the ruips. It is impossible to form a correct idea of the total losses and insurances to-light.

A STRONG GUARD

A STRONG GUARD
is being kept on the Grocers' Bank.
Firemen Hall, N. J. Murray, and E. Williams
were injured by falling walls, and some narrow
escapes took place.
Six of the persons sent to the Chambers
Street Hospital are seriously injured. They are
all young boys.

escapes took place.

Six of the persons sent to the Chambers Street Hospital are seriously injured. They are all young boys.

D. B. Hasbruck, Chief of the Burean of Elections, was passing the building at the time of the explosion, and was badly hurt by some of the explosion, and was badly hurt by some of the walls falling on him. He was carried to the Astor House.

PIFIT ITALIANS

have been put to work on the ruins in the streets, which are cool enough to handle, but no dead bodies have yet been recovered. It is thought some must be buried beneath, as the street was filled with passengers when the explosion occurred. The wounded at the New York Hospital are Peter Stark, age, 32; Edward Collins, age 18; Otto Meib and George Meib, age 17 and 18; Frank Schatztain, age 17; George Hauser, age 17; Joseph Scheanewold, are 43; George Schneider, age 30. The injured at Bellevue Hospital are Harry Sunday, Barry Lindea, Tony Stalk, Philip Ridel, George F. Adams.

The firemen worked bravely, and most determinedly fought the flames, and the police arrangements were excellent. If the ruins are cool enough to-morrow, a large force of workmen will be set to work digging for bodies. A great number of persons who had friends or relatives in the building say they are missing.

A LATER ENTHATE

places the number of persons in the building at the time the explosion occurred at 170, including twenty visitors and customers. The bodier had been in use five years, and it is said Greenfield had been several times warned that it was unsafe. The loss is now estimated at \$500,000.

ADDITIONAL

The following should be added to the list of wounded at the Chambers Street Hospital, making a lotal of seventeen instead of thirteen: William Thompson, age 14; Henry Hink, age 15; Dewitt C. Deforrest and James Doyle, age 16. The following were taken to the New York Hospital direct: Joseph Ware, Joseph Glucker, Peter Stark, Joseph Sterrald. Other have been sent to Believue Hospital. G. F. Adams, aged 35, foreman of the cream floor, was taken home badl

THE NEW YORK LIFE AND SUICIDE. Mr. PULASKI, Ill., Dec. 20.-Mr. John Kreig, dry goods merchant of this village, was found dead at his residence yesterday morning. The Coroner convened a jury, and held an inquest, the verdict being that the cause of death was unknown. As deceased was known to have had financial troubles, some people suspected that Mr. Kreig had committed suicide, and had a post-mortem held and the stomach removed, with a view of sending it to Chicago for chemical analysis. Mr. Kreig held Policy No. 116,314 in the New York Life-insurance Company, Morris Franklin, President, for the sum of \$5,000. When it was decided to send the stomach to Chicago, a dispatch was wired to O. P. Curran, Manager of the New York Life, and that gentleman promptly responded as follows:

Cuicago, Dec. 20.—The New York Life pays all dead men's policies, suicide or no suicide. Let the family have the stomach.

(Signed)

O. P. Curran, Manager.

NATIONAL CAPITAL LIFE. NEW HAVEN, Ct., Dec. 20.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered decisions in the cases of John W. Stedman, Insurance Commissioner, vs. The American National Trust Company and The American National Trust Company and American Mutual Life-Insurance Company, of which B. Noyes is President. Stedman applied for the appointment of a Receiver, and the Companies demurred on the ground that they had been merged into the National Capital Company at Washington, and were no longer doing business, and also on other grounds. The counsel for the Commissoner replied and the Court now decided that this replicater is sufficient.

The cases now will probably be tried on the a law under which the Commissioner acts, no decision has been made as yet. Counsel have applied to the Probate Court here, as provided by the statutes, for the appointment of a Trustee for the National Capital Life-Insurance Company of Washington, because of the non-payment of a death-loss of \$3,000, due last August.

FINANCIAL.

THE LAFAYETTE BANK.

Special Dispatch to The Unicago Tribuna.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 20.—The shareholders of the Second National Bank of Lafayette held a meeting to-day to vote on the question of voluntary liquidation and closing up the business of the bank. More than the necessary two-thirds of the stock was voted for liquidation, no rotes having been cast against it. This is a most fortunate and creditable result. All de-positors will be paid at once, and the stockholdpositors will be paid at once, and the stockholders will be made almost, if not entirely, whole. The Cashier's bond has been paid in full. This fortunate result has been brought about by the hearty and efficient co-overation of Bank Examiner A. D. Lynch, who has given much of his time in aiding the Directors to wind up the business of the bank. His management has given entire satisfaction to all the depositors and stockholders. President Royse is a man of the highest integrity, and will proceed to bay all demands and wind up the business of the bank. The doors will be opened to carry out this measure the first of next week.

FALLS CITY, NEB. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMARA, Neb., Dec. 20.—A dispatch receive here to-day states that the Citizens' Bank of Falls City. Neb., closed its doors this morning Nominal assets; liabilities not stated.

CHESTER, PA. CHESTER, Pa., Dec. 20.—The banking-house of George Baker suspended this morning. Bak-er declines to make a statement at present.

BISMARCK, D. T.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BISMARCK, D. T., Dec. 20.—Last night Stables of Company G, Seventh Cavairy, Fort Lincoln, were burned. Two horses, some forage and ammunition were lost. Loss several thou-sand dollars. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FIRES.

CHICAGO. At an early hour yesterday morning Officer Jennings extinguished an incipient fire in the second story of Ulick Bourke's store, No. 98 West Madison street. A keroseae lamp depending from a wooden partition had exploded, and set the surroundings on fire. No damage.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H. Dec. 20.—The City Hote
and contents were burned this morning.

· CANADA.

Progress of the Great Strike on the Lachie Canal-Hopes of an Adjustment Soon. Special Dispatch to The Cucago Tribuna. MONTREAL, Dec. 20.—Matters in connection with the strike have assumed a more pacific character. The strikers have formed a committee of twelve, who have prepared a written document setting forth their grievances. They state their willingness to return to work, pro-vided they are paid fortnightly at the rate of state their willingness to return to work, provided they are paid fortnightly at the rate of \$1 a day for nine hours work. The strikers still number 1,000. This morning they marched in procession, headed by a marshal on horseback. The procession, joined by outsiders, was of immense length but orderly. To-day Joe Beaf, a saloon-keeper, forwarded to the strikers 300 small loaves of bread, thirty-six gallons of sonp, and forty gallons of ted. The police and volunteers have been relieved from duty. Contractors of Secs. 1 to 4 inclusive, to-night signed an agreement to give \$1 per day, with fortnightly payments. Contractors on Secs. 9, 10, and 11 are paying \$1 at present, so that only on four sections, viz.: Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, are the men virtually out on strike. From all appearances no further violence will be resorted to.

Special Disanges to the Chicago tribune.

Otrawa, Dec. 20.—Dayis, the Lachine Canal contractor, is in town. He says work on his section will not be resumed until the men accept 10 cents an hour. He is endeavoring to obtain leave from the Government to stop operations on the works for the present.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, tions: For the Lake Region, northeast to south-east winds, warmer, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, falling preceded on the Lower by rising barometer.
LUCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO.

Time.	Bar. Th	Hu.	Wina.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
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† Correcte • Self-reg	istering in	AL OB	ents. SERVAT	IONS.		

Stations. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind. | Rain Weather.

Sergeant Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE GRANGERS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. range, Patrons of Husbandry, which has been in session here for several days past, closed today. Thirty counties were represented. The proceedings were full of interest to the Grangers. The Convention passed resolutions sus-thining the Greenback movement and compli-menting the efforts of certain Congressmen in regard to urging the passage of soft-money chemes. The vote on this resolution stood twenty-eight counties in favor to two against

twenty-eight counties in favor to two against. The Grange in this State is very strong, and this action is significant.

Special Dissolution The Catengo Tribune.

LANSINO, Mich., Dec. 20.—The Executive Committee of the State Grange, through its Chairman, J. W. Childs, has made a report, in which it is stated that the legislation petitioned for by the Grange did not receive favorable consideration at the hands of the professional gentlemen who coutrol the lawmaking power. The massing of wool by County and District Granges, for manufacturers to call for it, has worked very satisfactorily to those disposing of their wool in that way. heir wool in that way.

BREACH-OF-PROMISE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lansino, Michi, Dec. 30.—Two breach-ofpromise cases were before the Circuit Court
this term. Andrew Lagenbacher, a merchant of North Lansing, was defendant in a suit brought by Mrs. Storts. The lady was awarded \$100 for her blighted affections. In the other case, in which Frank M. Howe was sued by Mrs. Sarah Mulkins, the former being Superintendent, and the latter Matron, of the Reform School, Mrs. Mulkins was required to furnish security for costs. NEW YORK POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NEW YORK POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

New York, Dec. 20.—The Police Commissioners, accompanied by counsel, appeared before the Mayor to-day in response to his charge of dereliction of daty. The Commissioners, in their answer, say the charges are general, indefinite, and uncertain, and by vague phrises and implications call in question the whole administration of the Police Department for the last two years. A request for adjournment to prepare a defense was denied by the Mayor.

WASHINGTON.

Defense of the Union Pacific Against the Charges of Discrimination.

Nothing of a Disquieting Character Reported from the Mexican Border.

Observations of Congressman Brentan Concerning Legislation, Civil-Service Reform, Etc.

Futile Efforts to Patch Up a Peace Between the President and the

Senate.

THE UNION PACIFIC. ESTIGATION OF CHARGES OF DISCRIMINA

of the Union Pacific Company to-day, before the Attorney General and the Secretary of the the Attorney General and the Secretary of the interior, replied to the arguments made by the Kansas Pacine yesterday. Messrs. Shellabarger and Wilson and A. J. Poppleton were counsel. The position assumed by these gentlemen is, in outline, this: Judge Shellabarger made the following points: The Company denies that it has violated the law or discriminated as to any of its branches. Taking all the acts relating to the Union Pacine Railroad together, it is insisted that the requirement that the road shall be that the requirement that the road shall b that the requirement that the road shall be operated as one continuous line does not mean that the Union Pacific should have no rivals. It means only that while there might he rivals there should be no advantages given to the Union Pacific except such just and reasonable ones as were requisite to maintain the road under the conditions of rivalry to which these acts of Congress subject it. To that extent the Union Pacific is an autonomy. The Union Pacific and the branch roads are separate properties, and are administered and owned as such. As to the rivals wholly within the States, it was

such. As to the rivals wholly within the States, it was

IMPOSSIBLE FOR CONGRESS to compel them to fix their rates so as to reciprocate with the Union Pacific, and it is unmitigated folly to claim that Congress designed to confine the Union Pacific to pro rate with these rivals, and yet left them free to refuse to reciprocate whenever it was to their interest to refuse. It is denied that the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific are branches, of the Union Pacific; but even if they are branches, of the Union Pacific; but even if they are branches Congress gave the Union Pacific power to fix usual, reasonable, and proper rates. Self-Government and self-defense would otherwise be impossible. It is denied that there is any cause for the accusations against the road. As to the different rates charged from Cheyenne west, Judge Shellabarger makes the answer indicated y sterday, namely, that the western end of the road is over mountainous regions and much more expensive; that, by a proper construction of the charter, the statutory rates per mile in not found by dividing the gross sum charged on through freights by the number of miles such freights are carried. The Company claims that if the through rates are to be adjusted so as to prevent loss on the mountain end, it will be necessary to make the rates

to be adjusted so as to prevent loss on the mountain end, it will be necessary to make the rates

So HIGH OVER THE EAST END of the road, and so above what is actually just, as to drive all business from that end to the parties who are now assalling the Union Pacific. If the request of the Kansas Pacific and other branches is granted, the Union Pacific would have substantially nothing left except transportation at ruinous loss over the mountains for the benefit of its rivals. The Union Pacific would not then have the equal advantages and facilities as to "rates, time, and transportation" which the law guarantees it. The Union Pacific lawyers make a strong point that the United States Circuit Court under Judge Dilion will probably, in January, 1878, decide every disputed question in the controversy about running connections and discriminating rates between the Union Pacific and its branches, and for this reason urge that the Attorney-General advise the President to await the judgment of the Court. Poppleton, of Omaha, one of the regular counsel of the road, in his statement, the results the properties of the Court of the with a studied perversion of fact and law. Poppleton reviewed Senator Chaffee's speech, and declared that his statements as to discrim-inations against the Kansas Pacific.

WERE NOT TRUE.

In fact, he claimed that there was no dis-crimination against Colorado. The discrimina-is, he said, from Cheyenne to Denver, and not from Omaha to Chevenne. He charged that from Omaha to Cheyenne. He charged that a comparison of the tariffs shows that the rates of freight from Cheyenne to Denver, a distance of 106 miles, are in all instances nearly equal, and in some instances greater than on the same class from Cheyenne to Ogden, a distance of 816 miles, nearly five times a greater distance. The exorbitant tariff of the Denver Pacific, The exorbitant tariff of the Denver Pacific, which was not under the control of the Union Pacific, Poppleton claimed is the chief and effective obstacle against the trade and commodities of Colorado reaching the Western States and Territories. For the rest Poppleton traversed the same ground that Shellabarger did in his argument.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

THE SALT-MINE TROUBLES.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The New York firm in whose interest all the trouble over the salt-mine at El Paso has been occasioned is said to be that of Foster, Ludlow & Co., who recently purchased the salt lake under some old Mexican grant, and appointed Judge Howard

lector Arthur was the fact that he did not cooperate heartily in carrying out the reforms
adopted after the report of the Jay Commission, has been denied in the New York press.
The denial assumes that the charge of failure to
co-operate referred to the first report. In fact,
it was the report in regard to the Weighers' Department to which Collector Arthur objected, and in such strong terms that Secretary
Sherman told him in person that, as he would
not assist heartily in carrying out the important
reforms contemplated, he ought to resign and
allow some one to come in who would.

DR. FRANKLIN B. ROUGH,
appointed Commissioner of Forestry in August,
1876, has submitted a long report on timberculture and timber-preservation, with elaborate
statistical tables. He asks for another appropriation of \$6,000 to enable him to make a personal inspection of European forests.

THE REV. DR. WINES
has drawn \$4,000 for expenses already incurred.

has drawn \$4,000 for expenses, already incurred in making preparations to represent the United States at the International Prison Congress at Stockholm next year, and \$4,000 has been appropriated to defray his expenses as a delegate there.

Stockholm next year, and \$4,000 has been appropriated to defray his expenses as a delegate there.

CORBIN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Sectol Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Dec. 20.—The Pribune says, in relation to the report that he had been tendered the position of United States District Attorney for South Carolina by President Hayes, D. T. Corbin, who was at the Fifth Avenue Hayes, D. T. Corbin, who was at the Fifth Avenue Hayes, D. T. Corbin, who was at the Fifth Avenue Hayes, D. T. Corbin, who was at the Fifth Avenue Hayes, D. T. Corbin, who was at the Fifth Avenue Hayes, D. T. Corbin, who was at the Fifth Avenue Hayes, D. T. Corbin, who was at the Fifth Avenue Hayes, D. T. Corbin, who was at the Fifth Avenue Hayes, C. Tristiancy tool me the President was desirous of appointing me United States District Attorney. I have not decided whether I would accept the place or not. I held the position over ten years, only resigning last year after my election to the Senate. I have not yet given up the contest for my seat in the Senate. I think I have a clear case. Patterson sold me out."

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The question of sending to the United States Senate all the evidence taken against Senator Patterson by the Investigating Committee of the South Carolina Legislature was discussed in the South Carolina Batte Senate yesterday. It was stated in the discussion that Senator Butler informed his friends that it would be impossible for him, in view of his obligations to Senator Patterson, to present the report of the investigating Committee to the Senate of the United States. It was deemed best, therefore, to pass a resolution to send the report to Vice-President Wheeler, with the request that he will submit the same to the Senate. One of Gov. Hampton's friends said, authori-

Vice-President Wheeler, with the request that he will submit the same to the Senate. One of Goy. Hampton's friends said, authorisatively, that the former was quite willing for Butier to reward Patterson as best he may; but whatever settlement is made between the two Senators, Gov. Hampton does not think that his Administration should be a party to it.

WAR ON SECRETARY SHERMAN.

The National Republican is systematically assailing Secretary Sherman. To-day it charges him with injuring the public credit by going before the Committee on Appropriations, and recommending that no appropriation be made to pay the just debts of the Government, audited and allowed by the proper officers of the Government.

Government.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL KET IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Postmaster-General

By made his first official visit to this city yesterday. Inspecting the Postage Stamp Agency,
the manufactory of postal-cards, and the Post
Office.

LORENZ BRENTANO

LEARNING THE ROPES. Mr. Brentano having returned from Washing ton to spend the holidays with his family, TRIBUNE reporter called at the residence of that gentleman yesterday to have a free and easy conversation, and ascertain from him his views on some of the leading topics which a present interest the public. The reporter having told Mr. Brentano the object of his visit, the honorable member of Congress from the Third District very willingly submitted to

interviewing process.
"Now, Mr. Brentano," the reporter com "Now, Mr. Brentano," the reporter com menced, "you have now been just two months in Washington, and have acquired some experience in Congressional matters, I should think." to which Mr. B. laughingly answered: "My dear sir, in the two months of Congressional life just passed I have learned that it requires a long time to get acquainted with the routine business. The parliamentary rules are so complicated that there is often, even amongst the oldest and most experienced members, such a diversity of opinion that much valuable time is consumed in discussing questions of parliamentary rules and points of order. It sometimes occurs to me that good measures are defeated by the shrewd application of some tactics to which experienced parliamentarians resort. But I have learned one thing, and that is, that the Republican side of the House is saily defective in a strong organization and a competent leader. There has been only one caucus all this time, and that was shortly before the organization of the House to agree upon candidates to be presented and voted for for Speaker and other officers, a mere form, you see, because the Democrats had it all their own see, because the Democrats had it all their own way anyhow. This want of organization

see, because the Democrats had it all their own way anyhow. This want of organization under an efficient leader is the chief cause that PATTERSON, OF COLORADO, has been seated as the representative of the Centennial State. I consider that action of the Democratic party the most infamous outrage against the elective franchise of the people, but I say it frankly that the Republicans are to be blamed for it. The first blimder was made by the Republicans of Colorado themselves by letting the election Nov. 7 go by default after the same had been called by proclamation for that day, and the second blunder was made by the Republicans in the House by voting for the admission of Belford instead of throwing their whole strength in favor of the misority report of Mr. Cox, of Ohio, to refer the whole matter back to the people. When the Republicans, with a few exceptions, voted for giving the seat to Mr. Belford, they showed that they were actuated by partisan feelings, and thereby encouraged the other side of the House to do the same thing. Had the Representatives voted against Belford, I have no doubt we would have gotten the support of enough Democrats to carry the motion of Mr. Cox, which even then was only defeated by one majority. Such matters ought, in my opinion, be discussed in a party caugus, to devise the

che whose interestall the trouble over the sains at El Baso has been occasioned is said be that of Foster, Luillow & Co., who rely purchased the sait lake under some old theat grant, and appointed Joseph Howel Control of the sain of t

Evarts? I tell you, it is worse under Hayes and Evarts than it ever was under Fish. Grant at which is now entirely ignored. The German-American press is unanimous in their denuncia-tions against the Administration, and I cannot biame them for it. I very anxiously awaited the President's message to see what he had to asy about Civil-Service reform, and I was great-ly disappointed when I read that all he had to recommend was an appropriation to resuscitate the defunct Civil-Service Commission." Here Mr. B. quoted a Latin sentence about the laboring mountain and the birth of a little mouse.

"But, Mr. Brentano, it seems you feel a little bitter towards the Administration.
think there will be
A RECONCILIATION

think there will be A RECONCILIATION between the President and the Senate!"

"I do not know. I hope there may, although it don't look in that direction. There was an excellent chance for a reonciliation when the Republican members of the New York delegation called upon Mr. Hayes and implored him not to renominate the obnoxious candidates for the Custom-House, in the interest of peace and harmony; but they were sunbed and their peaceable errand falled. The nominations were repeated, and deservedly rejected. If the President is jealous of his prerogatives, the Senate ought to be jealous of its also. Even MacMahon had to succumb before the Representatives of the people, and to select a Cabiner in accordance with the Legislature, and with the example of Andrew Johnson before his eves, the President ought to make peace on just and equitable terms even if he had to sacrifice some of his Cabinet officers."

"Now, one more question, and then I shall not bother you any longer.

"Now, one more question, and then I shall not bother you any longer.

WILL THE SILVER BILL BECOME A LAW?"

"That is more than I am able to say. Do you mean the Bland bill with the free coinage clause, or the bill as it was agreed upon by the Senate Committee! The former I hope will never become a law. If there is any benefit to be derived from the coinage of silver, it ought to go in the Treasury of the United States, and not in the pockets of private speculators, or owners of silver mines. How the Senate stands in regard to the bill as shorn of the free coinage clause I do not know. Even if at abould be passed by a two-thirds vote, you cannot depend upon it that two-thirds can be gotten to pass it over a Presidential veto. On the original bill

upon it that two-thirds can be gotten to pass it over a Presidential veto. On the original bilithe members vote according to their own understanding, but when a veto intervenes it must be treated respectfully, and every Lexislator is conscientiously bound to reconsider his vote, and give due weight to the objections of the Executive. That it is possible that some men might be influenced by the President's veto even to the extent of not voting to override it cannot be denied. But here I do not speak from any positive knowledge. If the President should veto the Silver bill, and his veto should be voted down, then I cannot see how he could retain his present Cabinet,—a result which not a few of the Senators appear bent on accomplishing."

"Have you any fear that this country might be plunged into

"Have you any fear that this country might be planged into

"I do not see any necessity of going to war with our sister Republic, although I am well aware that there are a plenty of people who would gladly do all they could to bring about such a result. There is nothing which could tempt us to spill the blood of our citizens or run in debt in order to acquire a few provinces of Mexico and their turbulent population. I am surprised that we do not recognize the Diaz Goyernment, and by so doing give it some moral assistance. Our interest is to give recognizion to the Government which has the Capital, the army, the archives, and the Treasury of the country, and then to try to make commercial treaties with the sister Republic in order to extend our commerce. Other and European Government, and try to secure for themselves commercial benefits, while our State Department nesitates to take a decisive step, and thereby endangers the interests and peace of the country,—at least the safety of the inhabitants of the frontier Territories. Congress ought to compel the Administration without further delay to act in the interest of the country by recognizing the Diaz Goyernment, at least as a Government de facto, and enter into commercial relations with our neighbors on the other side of the Rio Grande. Without such compulsion by Congress I am afraid Mr. Evarts will hesitate till we have the trouble."

trouble."
Here Mr. B. indicated that he was tired, and THE PRESIDENT. PUTILE EFFORTS TO PATCH UP A PEACE. Dispatch to the New York Herald.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—It is evident that the recess will be spent by a number of Republican Senators and Representatives in at-tempts to repair the damages inflicted on the The anti-Hayes leaders are as much exasperated with the President as though he had beaten them, and their effort is to lessen his following in the Senate, which might, perhaps, be made for a time numerically smaller, but could scarcely in any case be less effective than it has been. The more moderate Senators meantime go about patting the others on the back and trying to heal their wounded feelings, and they get very fittle thanks for their trouble, for the anti-Hayes men are not in a temper to be won over by the smooth words of interme-diaries. Their determination is, if possible, to gain every Republican Senator to the anti-Hayes

gain every Republican Senator to the anti-Hayes side before the recess expires, and thus to present a solid and unbroken front against the President.

"What can a President do without a party behind him?" they ask. "He will be a lost sheep in the wilderness; he can do nothing, and that will be the cad of him."

But the President

"What can a President do without a party behind him?" they ask. "He will be a lost sheep in the wilderness; he can do nothing, and that will be the end of him."

But the President, so far as can be ascertained, does not think the situation his opponents describe so very disastrous. His friends say that Mr. Hayes is not looking after a second term, and that he has no desire for or need of a personal party therefore; that he has but few measures to probose and those, in his opinion, not only necessary for the public good, but having the favor of the people, and that he will do his duty in proposing and recommending them and leave Congress to do its will in the consideration of them; that as to appointments if he noninates good men and the Senate rejects them that will be pretty certain by and by to attract the attention of the public, which will doubtless form a just judgment in the matter, and that if by mistake he nominates unit men he wants the Senate to reject them. In this last matter, by the way, it is a fact that the President has said to several Senators, whom he supcosed to be inclined to support his nominations:

"I want you to understand that if at any time it is shown to your satisfaction that I have nominated an unit man you will do me a favor by helping to reject him. Do not hesitate for a moment to do so, and do not believe that I shall be offended, but the contrary."

It was understood when the annual messace appeared that the President would send to Congress, in a short time, a special messace on the reform of the Civil Service. It is now probable that the message will be sent in soon after Congress reassembles. This will bring the question before Congress, and though a large majority in each House would probably laugh it out of court, this reform is not without energetic friends in both Houses, who will not let it, be smothered without at least an effort to get attention, nor probably without getting a vote on it which will let the country see why is against reform. In the House Mr. Carter Harri

Comet.

There were renewed rumors to-day of impending changes in the Cabinet, but they are untrue. For the present, at least, no Cabinet changes are contemplated. THE HEATHEN.

REPRESENTATIVE PAGE TO THE PRESIDENT.

Dispaich to the New York Triagne.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The following letter

addressed to the President of the

the subject such consideration as your valuations will permit.

You are doubtless aware that there are now the State of Californis more than 150,000 of the people. About one-fifth of whom are female or the state of Californis more than 150,000 of the people. About one-fifth of whom are female or the state of Californis more than 150,000 of the people. About one-fifth of whom are female or the state of the state of the state state of the state state of the state of the state state of the state state of the state state of the state of the state state of the state of the state state of the state of the state of the state of the sta ext. Perhaps I ought to add, that the condi-

State; and while it is true that some irresponsing persons, encouraged by a disreputable newspaper, are endeavoring to incite a riot which would be a disaster to the State, the better portion of the community, aided by the respectable and responsible press, is endeavoring to suppress anything like violence, and condiently appeals to the Executive and legislative powers of the Government for relief. I cannot, in a brief communication, go further than I have done into the reasons for the request, but fully believing that you are somewhat familiar with the dangers now threatening the people of California, on account of this great evit, I close by asking your early and earnest attention to this sunject, trusting that some plan may be devised to the end that negotiations may be entered into between our own and the Chinese Government which will satisfactorily settle tals vexed question. I have the honor to be very respectfully, your most obedient errant,

CRIME.

BODY-SNATCHING. JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 20.—Early this morning two men, who gave their names as Edward Wood-ruff and Byron Elms, were arrested at the depot of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad for body-snatching, and locked up in the County Jail. The men came to the depot about 3 o'clock a. m., checked a common traveling trunk or hox to Chicago, and went into the waiting-room, evidently intending to take the 4 o'clock train for that city. The actions of the men and the unusual weight of the trunk er-

for that city. The actions of the men and the unusual weight of the truth excited Baggagemaster Tallman's suspicions, and the strangers were requested to open the trunk. This they refused to do, and were promptly arrested and locked up. The trunk was then opened and found to contain the body of a negro, apparently about 30 years of age, and weighing over 160 pounds. The head had been severed from the trunk and both legrets of near the body, in order to enable the resurrectionists to pack the remains in the bot, which also contained one of the wooden head-boards which are placed at the head of the graves of couvits who die in the Pentientiary and an burled in the prison cemetery.

This head-board at once indicated the place whence the body came and the occupation of the strangers. The latter were interviewed and stated that they were medical students from the Hahnemann College in Chicago, and came to this city yesterday for the purpose of obtaining from the prison graveyard a subject upon which to work during the vacation. They appeared to be considerably alarmed at their situation, without reason, however, as was subsequently proved, for they were released this afternoon without an examination, and returned to their homes, while the corpse was again deposited in the grave. Great excitement prevailed here over the affair until the facts were known. Prof. Willis Danforth, of the Hahnemann College faculty, came down from Chicago on the afternoon train, and was mainly instrumental in procuring the young men's release.

THE RETURN OF REASON. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—In the case of Dr.

Lambert, President of the Popular Life, the jury to-day brought in a verdict of guilty, after half-hour's deliberation. This result was apparently a painful surprise to the priso was confident of a disagreement at least.
Judge Brady's charge was brief, following a powerful summing up by District-Attorney Phelps. A motion for a new trial will be argued Wednesday next. One of the jurors said they were unanimous for conviction after haring the testimony and arguments, and remained so until the end. Four of them were willing to give a verdict were, willing to give a verdict of guilty without leaving their seats, but it was though it would be more becoming to them to retire. Dr. Lambert occupies a cell in the Tombs, not far from that which the sentenced Case holda. In giving the formal statistics to the Clerk, the prisoner said, in answer to the question whether he had been sentenced: "No, and I don't expect to be. I hope to have a new trial, and don't expect to be sentenced at all."

ABSCONDER HEARD FROM. San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 20.—Sheriff Nutan has received a dispatch from Sheriff Culf, of Coldwater, Mich., to the effect that C. Duncan, the absconding President of the Pioneer Bank, is there, and steps have been taken to secure his

INDIANA POLITICS.

The Democrats Preparing for the Coming Campaign.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 20.—The Demo-INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 20.—The Democratic State Central Committee met to-night to determine upon the time and place for calling the Convention. About 300 workers came up to tell the Committee what to do, and the meeting was quite large. All the members were present, save Taylor from the Second and Reliner from the Thirteenth Districts, whose places were filled temporarily by the Committee. Two hours were devoted to discussion, during which representative men from all parts of the State aired their views upon the questions before the Committee.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks said he was in favor of short campaigns, generally, but probably the

of the State aired their views upon the questions before the Committee.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks said he was in favor of short campaigns, generally, but probably the circumstances surrounding the approaching one were such as to make a long one desirable, and as usual he didn't know whether he wanted a long or short one, and the Committee got no advice from him.

Senator McDonald spoke on the questions of policy and platform. He said he had always been opposed to the Resumption act, and was in favor of the remonetization of silver.

Gov. Williams and Frank Landers also declared their purpose to advocate the adoption of those points in the platform.

Senator Voorhees is in Washington constructing his speech on Matthew's silver resolution, and the Committee was without his distinguished and valuable assistance.

The ery of fraud was raised, and the entire range of changes was rung on that matter.

The indications are that a fight will be made next year on these three points: Repeal of the Resumption act, remonitization of silver, and denunciation of the work of the Electoral Commission as a stupendous fraud.

Ex-Congressiman Carr was the only speaker who strongly advocated the late Convention and moderation in the tone of the financial plank of the olatform.

The Committee is about two to one in favor of the late Convention, but whether they will be overcome by the persuasive voices of the candidates and their friends and call an early Convention is not yet (at midnight) decided. The sentiment of the meeting seems to be divided between honoring Washington's birthday and Manson's birthday in the meeting of the Convention. M no is Chairman of the Committee, and as his outday is Feb. 20, there is a strong desire to compliment him at the expense of the Father of his Country. There is little doubt that the Committee adjourned, when it was learned that the voice of the great

Succial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
FOND DU LAC, Doc. 20.—John Griffin, of the town of Eden, in this county, was run over and instantly killed by a train on the Air-Line Road. When discovered by the engineer he was standing on the track facing the train, with his hands elevated above his head, evidently awaiting the blow. It is evident that the unfortunate man was either a suicide or deranged. The deceased was unmarried. BUTTER AND

Last Day of the Dairymen's C Interesting Papers bers of the A

List of the Premiu MORNING &

The Dairymen's Convention at Uhlich's Hall about 10 of the President. The few of the delegates having Mr. J. A. Smith, of the paper on "The important milk in the manufacture that chemists and experient agreed that the most approfing cheese was to heat the from the cow to about from the cow to about rapidly cool it. T taking the milk to a day, the use discharge into the body of cold water to co. processes took time and small farmers this course ole, and some other 1 Of course the advocate din, Cooley, and other milk held that the plan milk held that the plan of cious and useless. The who succeeded in making a mild, sweet, rich and me it when cool weather and co found and cool milk, an A poor workman could a good milk, while the colled held with the colled down, the acid werean. The speaker has ment that milk sarrounded one pound of butter to the less than "the same quality sour next morning, while se ever. He had proved less than the same quants sour next morning, white as ever. He had proved milk in warm weather it. In the West the prevale the farm before delivery cases the carrying-cans w of proper cooling, and a Acid was a valuable age should be watched. Ther preserving purposes the should be watched. Ther preserving purposes ther butter-making, using the cooling rapidly. Submet be the most practicable aleast trouble. Practical factory had shown the spine small cans, which were allowed the milk to cool rin the present plan whit that the cream raised by should be taken off at the establishment of small. should be taken off at the establishment of small that they were greatly on larger ones were losing the should be domesticated, nearer the farmers' doors. In conclusion, Mr. Sminust become the great diproducts. By establishis relations with the consun along the line of transportion gone. Chicago was forty-seven railroads, as Europe without the interface of the Interest of a merican the interest of a merican that the should be should

THE COMMITTEE orted the following lintern Dairymen's A Assistant Secretary Fier Treasurer—W. H. Stewar The nominations were and the officers declared on motion, a vote of the retiring Secretary, Dr. I Mr. Hiram Smith tend honor conferred on him be dent.

honor conferred on him ident.

MR. C. G.,
Canada, was next intrody perience that too many a because the mfik made it iton should be given to tand its quality. In all no trouble with the card tion to the cooling.

Mr. Buell, Chairman mittee, said that they ha the Dominion of Canada speaker be added to tand be asked to nomis bert proposed the name soil, Ont., and the name soil, Ont., and the name soil, Ont., and the same the constitution of the

AFTERNO

At the afternoon se Rock Falls, Ill., read a an account of the various He believed that coarse use than very fine salt. difference in the better hald a right to demand equalized. The speake a New York committee salt used in various san eighteen times out of f ferent brands this seas he could tell the diff conclusion was the ness of the grain manufacture, and that inspection was necestairymen. The Stat thousands of dollars year inspector or fertiliz carry out the precedent casier to manufacture it on than by boiling. It tion than by boiling, I exercised. The Englithat of New York in Indies it was obtaine evaporation. In Ches ga County, N. Y., the Austrian salt was in Indies sea-water was in Indies sea-water was in MR. 3 of New York, did not the was a member of at the men who sold ole learned Professor in Nethough the press the that product than in but The Treasurer report account of membershiptet... \$107; total \$27, 200, leaving a balant tion, the balance was Secretary as a recomparing the annual report Col. R. M. Littler restrom

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E. CHING. Chicago Tribune. arly this morning two nes as Edward Woodarrested at the depot d & Pacific Ra ked up in the County depot about 8 o'clock aveling trunk or box e the 4 o'clock train tions of the of the trunk exed to open the trunk. and were promptly
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REASON.
Meago Tribune.
the case of Dr. Popular Life, the This result was apo the prisoner, who reement at least. brief, following a District-Attorney trial will be argued the jurors said they iction after hear-arguments, and I. Four of them verdict of guilty but it was thought to them to retire, in the Tombs, not in the Tombs, not tenced Case holds. Is to the Clerk, the e question whether e question whether o, and I don't example a new trial, and at all."

RD FROM. 30.—Sheriff Nunan Sheriff Culf, of t that C. Duncan, he Pioneer Bank, ITICS.

for the Coming 20.—The Demoplace for calling workers came up to do, and the n the Second and Districts, whose by the Commit-d to discussion, en from all parts pon the questions

was in favor of out probably the approaching one de desirable, and aer he wanted a mmittee got no the questions of he had always on act, and was of sliver. anders also de-te the adoption of the construct-iver resolution, his distinguish-

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ne only speaker ate Convention f the financial o one in favor ther they will voices of the call an early sight) decided. seems to be di-gton's birthday meeting of the m of the Com b. 20, there is a at the expense There is little be head in In-niation will be 100 voters, mak-

ijourned, when the great ma-botent, and the Convention on be seen, suc-for the bonor will be held on given abova.

Griffin, of the the Air-Line engineer he ing the train, his head, evi-evident that suicide or de-tried.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Last Day of the Meeting of the Dairymen's Convention.

Interesting Papers Read by Mombers of the Association.

List of the Premiums Awarded.—The Show a Decided Success.

MORNING SESSION.

J. A. SMITH.

The Dairymen's Convention was called to order at Uhlich's Hall about 10 o'clock yesterday morning by the President. The attendance was large, few of the deligates having gone home.

Mr. J. A. Smith, of Sheboygan, presented a haper on "The importance of having well-good milk in the manufacture of, cheese." He said that chemists and experienced cheese. "He said that chemists and experienced cheese." He said that chemists and experienced cheese. "He said that chemists and experienced cheese." He said that chemists and experienced cheese. "He said that chemists and experienced cheese." He said that chemists and experienced cheese. "He said that chemists and experienced cheese." He said that chemists and experienced cheese. "He said that chemists and experienced cheese." He said that chemists and experienced cheese. The said that chemists and experienced cheese. The said that chemists and experience of the said that chemists and experience are considered to discharge into the body of the milk and an abundance of cold water to cool it again, all of which processes took time and involved expense. For small farmers this course was not always practicable, and some other means had to be adopted. Of course the advocates of the swedish, the Hardin. Cooley, and other means had to be adopted. Of course the advocates of the swedish, the Hardin. Cooley, and other means had to be adopted. Of course the advocates of the swedish, the Hardin. Cooley, and other means had to be adopted. Of course the advocates of the swedish, the Hardin. Cooley, and other means had to be adopted. Of course the advocates of the swedish, the Hardin. Cooley, and other means had to be adopted. Of course the advocates of the swedish, the Hardin. Cooley, and other means had to be adopted. Of course the advocates of the swedish, the Hardin. Second. Hall, the proposal and cool milk, and an absence of acidity. A p

of course the advocates of the Swedish, the Hardin, Cooley, and other methods of rapidly cooling milk held that the plan of heating milk was fallacions and useless. The practical cheese-maker who succeeded in making a cheese at once firm, soft, mild, sweet, rich, and meaty knew that he made it when cool weather and carefulness gave him a vat of sound and cool milk, and an absence of acidity. A poor workman could make good cheese from good milk, while the combined experience of a philosopher and an experienced manufacturer would not suffice to make cheese from poor milk. As soon as milk soured, the raising of cream was at once checked, and, if left to acidity by not being cooled down, the acid would soon devour the cream. The speaker had discovered by experiment that milk surrounded by water at 60° made one pound of butter to the hundred pounds of milk less than the same quality at 42°. The former was sour next morning, white the latter was as sweet as ever. He had proved that to got butter out of milk in warm weather it must be cooled rapidly. In the West the prevalent custom was to cool on the farm before delivery to the factory. In many cases the carrying-cams were far too large to allow of proper cooling, and so the milk turned sour. Acid was a valuable agent, but its development should be watched. The remedy was to employ for preserving purposes the same methods adopted in butter-making, using the same sized cans, and cooling rapidity. Submerging the milk seemed to be the most practicable system, and involved the less trouble. Practical experience at his own factory had shown the speaker the advantages of the small cans, which were readily transported and allowed the milk to cool rapidly. The modification in the present plan which he would suggest was that the cream raised by the submerging process should be taken off at the farm. He favored the establishment of small factories, and declared that they were greatly on the increase, while the larger ones were losing their grip. The business should be domestic

products. By establishing and carrying on direct relations with the consumer, the bloodsuckers all along the line of transport would find their occupation gone. Chicago was the objective point of forty-seven railroads, and nould deal direct with Europe without the intervention of New York.

Mr. D. H. Burrell, of Little Falls, N. Y., followed with a brief speech on the same subject, after which consideration of the topic. "Is It for the Interest of a merican Dairymen to Manufacture Skim-Mik Cheese?" was had.

MR. R. S. STOME.

Skim-Milk Cheese?" was had.

MR. R. R. STONE,

of Elgin, Ill., considered that skim-milk cheese
was a desirable product for the dairymen. He
claimed that it contained all the desirable material
for making muscle and fat, and was nearly as good
as full-cream cheese. The cheese should be marketed as early as possible; within thirty days at the
outside.

outside.

Mr. Charles Baltz, of Chicago, had a hearty contempt for skim-milk cheese, and hoped that the time would come when it would be a penal offense to deal in it. In his opinion, the low prices of cheese were caused by the glut of skim-cheese. If the miners in the coal districts depended entirely on stim cheese for their sustenance, everybody would

ng.
THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS
led the following list of officers for the Northrn Dairymen's Association for the ensuing

President-Hiram Smith, Sheboygan Falls, Wis. Vice-Presidents-George Weeden, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.; N. C. White, Kenosha, Wis.; Chester Harzen, Ladoga, Wis.; Prof. Frank Hall, Sugar Grove, Ill.; George E. Gooch, Chicago; Charles Batta, Chicago; B. R. Stone, Elich, Ill.; Jeremiah Davis, Davis Junction, Ill.; William A. Bores, Marengo, Ill.; Asa C. Call, Aigona, Ia.; L. A. Chamberialo, Kirksville, Call, Aigona, Ia.; L. A. Chamberialo, Kirksville, Call, Aigona, Ill.; A. Chamberialo, Kirksville, Bayelille, Ill.; A. Cold, R. M., Littler, Davyelle, I. S.; Cold, R. M., Littler, Davyelle, I. S.; Cold, R. M., McKean, S., Louis, Mo. Serretory—R. P. McGlincy, Elgin, Ill. Assistant Servetary—Pierce Gibbons, Elgin, Ill. Treasurer—W. H. Stewart, Woodstock, Ill.

and the officers declared elected.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring Secretary, Dr. R. R. Stone, of Elgin, Ill. Mr. Hiram Smith tendered his thanks for the honor conferred on him by his re-election as President.

MR. C. C. LAMBERT,
Canada, was next introduced. It had been his experience that too many men made cheese simply because the mfk made it for them. Great attention should be given to the proper cooling of milk and its quality. In all his experience he had had no trouble with the curds, simply by paying attention to the cooling.

no trouble with the curds, simply by paying attention to the cooling.

Mr. Buell, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, said that they had inadvertently overlooked the Bominion of Canada, and moved that the last speaker be added to the list of Vice-Presidents, and be asked to nominate one other. Mr. Lambert proposed the name of J. C. Heglar, of Ingersoll, Ont., and the names were added accordingly.

MR. FRANK D. MOULTON
said that he was very ill on the previous evening, and was utterly whable to do justice to the subject on which he was announced to speak. He was proceeding to discuss the sait question, but was abruptly cut off by the Chairman, who announced that the hour of adjournment had arrived. An adjournment was then taken for lanch.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

C. C. BUBLL At the afternoon session, Mr. C. C. Buell, of Rock Falls, Ill., read a paper on dairy salt, giving an account of the various modes of manufacture. He believed that coarse salt was better for dairy use than very fine salt. Practially there was no use than very line sail. Fractially there was no difference in the better qualities of sail, and they had a right to demand that the prices should be equalized. The speaker quoted from the report of a New York committee, who. In judging as to the sail used in various samples of butter, went wrong eighteen times out of forty. He had used five dif-ferent brands this season and tid not believe that eighteen times out of forty. He had used hie dif-ferent brands this season, and did not believe that he could tell the difference between them. His conclusion was that one kind was as good as the other; that the coarse-ness of the grain depended entirely on the manufacture, and that a system of Governmental inspection was necessary for the protection of dairymen. The State of Massachusetts saved thousands of dollars yearly by the appointment of an inspector of fertilizers, and other States might an inspector of fertilizers, and other States might carry out the precedent with regard to salt. It was casier to manufacture pure salt by solar evaporation than by boiling, provided that proper care was exercised. The English salt was boiled in pans, that of New York in kettles, while in the West

that of New York in kettles, while in the West Indies it was obtained from sea-water by solar evaporation. In Cheshire, England, and Onondaga County, N. Y., there were saline springs. The Austrian salt was mined solid, and in the West Indies sea-water was used.

Mix. M. FOLSOM,

of New York, did not believe in too much science. He was a member of an association for prosecuting the men who sold oleomargarine for butter, and a learned Professor in New York was trying to prove through the press that there was more butter in that product than in butter itself.

The Treasurer reported that he had received on account of membership fees \$172, for advertising, etc., \$107; total \$270. The total expenses were \$200, leaving a balance of \$70 on hand. On motion, the balance was appropriated to the retiring Secretary as a recompense for his trouble in preparing the annual reports.

Col. R. M. Littler read an interesting contribution from

of Copenhagen, Denmark. The gentleman expressed his astonishment at the dairy exposition, which he never saw equaled in his own country, and which he considered a splendid proof of the excellent skill and experience employed in American dairies. Denmark was very small, but as a dairy country heid its place with honor among the mations, Danish butter having for several years brought the highest prices in the London market. All the land having long since been occupied and stocked, no increase in production could be derived from cultivating waste lands, as in America. The only improvements possible were in breeding cattle and the treatment of milk. Yet the exportation doubled in the five years from 1867 to 1872, and he increase still continued. The farmers of Denmark learned practical buttermaking from Holstein dairymen, and had surpassed their teachers. Yet, while a few years ago the difference between Danish and American butter was from 20 to 50 shillings per hundred weight in favor of the former, this year it had been reduced to five shillings. Danish dairymen used all their skill to improve the quality of their product, but realized that they could never succeed in competing with America. One-half of the butter exported from Denmark was made in a peculiar manner and packed in air-fight cans of from one pound upwards, which were shipped to tropical climates. Only the very finest quality was selected MR. FREDERICKSON,

for this trade, which had proved profitable to both producers and shippers. The demand was practically untimited, and these markets once opened there would be no fear of overstocking. Mr. Frederickson expected to engage in the dairy business in this country.

A subscription was then taken up in order to raise the deficit of \$150 on the premium-hst. This being happily adjusted, the Secretary read out

THE LIST OF PREMIUMS

as follows:

Best practical design for butter and cheese factory—
Frize \$25. C. M. Turner. Demark, ia.

Col. Littler called attention to the meeting of the Agricultural Congress in Washington next February, and asked the meeting to listen to.

MR. J. FERRIAM,

the Secretary of that body.

Mr. Perriam was introduced and spoke briefly of the objects of the Congress, which is composed of delegates from Agricultural Societies. State Boards of Agriculture, and the like. He hoped that both the Northwestern Dairymen's Association and the national Butter, Cheese, and Egg Association would send delegates. On motion, the Chair was empowered to appoint delegates as requested.

offered the following:

Wiereas, it is felt to be the most important duty of this Convention to diffuse practical knowledge on the cost of making fine butter and line cheese, which will result in benefit to farmers and dairymen of this Western Country.

Resolved. That the successful competitors be respective.

result in benefit to farmers and dairymen of this Western country.

Resolved, the the successful competitors be respectfully requested to farmisi the officers of the two Assoclations now assembled a full report of the means used
clations now assembled a full report of the means used
sociation have them published in the county newsaspers throughout the Northwest and in the annual reports of the National Ruiter, Cheese, and Egg Assocloation and the Northwestern Dairymen's Association.

cioation and the Northwestern Dalrymen's Association.

The resolution was adopted without debate.
Mr. John A. Thomas of Sheboygan, was introduced, and made a brief speech on the importance
of the dalry interest of America, for which he
prophesied prosperous future.

The Convention decided to hold its next annusl
session in Chicago, and, after the passage of the
customary voice of thanks, adjourned. The fair
or exhibition proved a great success, there being
350 samples of nutter. 400 of cheese, 75 of dairy
implements, and about 50 of cooperage on exhibition. About 1,500 persons visited the show each
day and the result has been a gratifying increase in
the membership of the Association, over 250 new he membership of the Association, over 250 ner nembers having given in their names.

THE COURTS.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Bankruptcies, Etc.

Margaret J. Heaton yesterday filed a bill in the Circuit Court against her stepchildren, Edgar S. Heaton, Laura S. Diller, Henrietta G. owsley, and Georgiana E. Knox, and against E. S. Heaton, J. E. Owsley, and W. A. Knox, executors Heaton, J. E. Owsiey, and W. A. Knox, executors of the will of her late husband, Orange B. Heaton, to compel them to pay her \$20,000. She states that she was married to Orange B. Heaton on the 2d day of July, 1873; that the day before that a 2d day of July, 1873; that the day before that a marriage settlement was made by which her husband-elect agreed to give her \$30,000 if she survived him, and also an equal share with his children in the remainder of his estate. They lived together for eleven months, when he drove her from his house, taking possession of all her property, which consisted mainly of furniture, notes, and other securities. About a month after, being utterly destitute, she was induced to release all rights acquired by the marriage settlement and her dower rights, on her husband turning over to her \$1,335.56 in money and a note for \$560, belonging to him, and agreeing to pay \$5,775.58 additional in money, and to give a note of one J. G. ditional in money, and to give a note of one J. G. Smith for \$4,006.75. In October, 1876, Heaton died, leaving all his property to his four children above named. Before his death, also, he had assagned to them large amounts of property. Complainant charges that her release of her marriage settlement was invalid, being obtained through compnision, and she now asks to have it set aside. And her right to the \$30,000, less the amount of about \$10,000 already given her, established and declared, and for a further decree against the executors to compel them to give her one-fifth of her late husband's estate after deducting the \$30,000.

DIVORCES.

Henry W. West filed a bill yesterday against his wife Hattie, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

And Mary Hendrick filed a bill for similar relief died, leaving all his property to his four chil

desertion.

And Mary Hendrick filed a bill for similar relief against her husband, James Hendrick, stating that although for the twelve years of their married life she has regularly made him a biennial present of a girl, he has requited her generosity by abusing her so that she was obliged a short time ago to leave him for fear of her life.

ITEMS.

him for fear of her life.

An Information was filed yesterday in the United States District Court by the District Attorney against Andreas Hellman, accused of pedding cigars without a license. He appeared and pleaded rully to one count, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and to spend ten days in the County Jail, In the Government case against Adam and Justus Killian, the jury yesterday found a verdict for \$3, 920, 41 in favor of the Government. They estimated the number of gallons of crooked whisky bought by the defendants at 2,800. The action was to recover double the amount of the tax on a lot of crooked whisky purchased by Killian Bros. in 1875, of Bunker & Rogers, of Madison, Wis.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Irving Broaddus, of Hopenree, Marshal County, went into voluntary bankruptcy yesterday. His secured liabilities are \$4,003 and the unsecured \$4,782,45. The assets comprise a small amount of personal property, and a lot of land worth \$500. Reference to Register Joinson, as usual.

William T. Wighman, a speculator of this city, according to the Directory, also filed his schedule yesterday. His secured debts are \$50,000, with securities valued at \$20,000, and the unsecured debts about \$5,000. The only assets comprise land valued at \$20,000, but mortgaged for \$50,000. Referred to Register Hibbard.

An involuntary petition was filed against S. R. La Victorie and William W. Taylor, merchants of LaSalie, LaSalie County, by Simon, Meyer, Strauss & Co., on a claim for \$1, 377, 63. Hart Brothers & Co. *\$443, 31; Leopold Heller, \$842, 75; and Field, Benedict & Co. \$1,603, 32. The debtors are charged with anspension of payment of commercial paper and with making a fraudulent assignment with intent to give a preference. A rule to allow a supplied to the amount of 31,000 and have the principal creditors W. B. Ogen, \$75,000; Daylon National Bank, \$3,500; D. K. Tenney, \$3,500,12; E. G. Watkins, \$3,000; and W. E. Furness, \$2,272,23. Besides this, the firm is liable to the amount of \$17,000 on discounted paper. The assets a

N23, and S25 to S27. The B minor, by Miss Eva Board of Education, on trian B minor, by Miss Eva Judge Alaysess—61.9-5, parts by Mr. Eddy upon S2.315, City vs. United Standonata in B flat, op. 27. Judge Modess—28, 29, 30. tenderson; the Judge ROBERS—618 to GS. Garange No. 679. Wheaton vs. Hastings, on trial. Judge Roberts—81 to GS. Garange No. 679. Judge Roberts—82, 202. Weinland vs. Anthony, and calendar Nos. 4605, 19477, inclusive. No case on trial. JUDON BOOTH—Set case 2.002. Weinland vs. Anthony, and calcadar Nos. 4004; 16 477, Inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDON FARWELL—General business.

JUDON WILLIAMS—970, Caldwell vs. Baker, and 738, Carlton vs. Pease. No case on trial.

Cariton vs. Fease. No case on trial.

UNITED STATES CLEOUPT COCHET—JUDGE BLODGETT—

A. J. Peavey vs. Kobert Howard, \$300.16.—E. M. Fogy
vs. Whorn's Henkels, 2., 707.56. Feasing Company
vs. Whorn's Henkels, 2., 707.56. Feasing Company
Bank vs. W. B. Mayham, \$1,019.40.—First National
Bank vs. W. B. Mayham, \$1,019.40.—First National
Bank vs. C. C. Harder and Henry Hafer, \$759.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—E. Cromwell et al.
vs. F. Koenly, \$143.85. —Francis T. Wheeler et al. vs.
Jacob, Isand, Samdel, Benjamin, and Albert Felsenthal and the Bock Valley Paper Company, \$27.—Edwin
Swift vs. John Crawford, \$5.692.45.

JEDOG GARN—ITS. P. Madle et al. vs. Norton Emmions, \$305.58.—J. R. Wales vs. Chauncey M. Stokes,
verdict, \$165.05, 30.—Simon Stern vs. John W. Haskells
verdict, \$165.05, and motion for new trial,—Catherine
Beatity vs. Robert. Perkinsi verdict, \$300. and
motion for new trial—P. C. Healy vs. John Gavin,
\$232.08.—James Kelly vs. Redmond Sheriam, \$222.22.

C. Chevitt Court—In the Rogers—In Jank Company vs. G. B.
Sisten S. James Kelly vs. Redmond Sheriam, \$222.22.

J. Charlet Court—A. S. Peterson vs. Gibert, Olson,
\$80.43.—Northwestern Malt Company vs. G. G. Russell, \$3.321.84.—W. H. Whitcheal vs. D. S. Taylor,
\$85.40.—Alexander Kirkland vs. John Green, \$30.—
Frederick Gebhard vs. S. Ricke, \$25.—George D.
Flant vs. John Crawford, \$800.—C. A. Smith vs.
Charles N. Ellis verdict, \$15.—D. C. Talcott ys. Edward A. Rosene, \$339.32.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

FAITHLESS. A yellow moon a-waning in the West: A young heart fluttering wildly in the breast, Awake to all the beauty of the nighthoughts wavering right to wrong, and wrong to

right.
One little sigh of pity breathed, and then
A reckless, blind resolve to break again
A well-kept vow, and swiftly huri away The haunting memory of a fairer day. The yellow moon dinamed by a passing cloud: A shining head in manner passionate bowed. Thus she to you is false; if you but knew The treachery in those eyes of fadeless blue! A stolen kiss! Ah! but you cannot see -Twere well you knew not how all was to be. CHICAGO. LILLIE SURBRIDGE.

A SECOND LADY GODIVA.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The residents of Bernal Hights had yesterday

foresoon an unusually good opportunity for the study of the nude in the person of Mrs. Peter Brickley, residing on Cherubusco street, near Cortland avenue, who went out for her fore noon passiar with all her clothes on—a per in her boudoir. Mrs. Brickley, who is a large, her boudoir. Mrs. Brickley, who is a large, good-looking woman, with long, jet-black hair, is subject to seasons of lunacy. About three or four years ago, after an exciting chase by eight policement through a wilderness of sand-lots, she was captured and sent to the Insane Asylum, from which she was subsequently returned cured. For three or four weeks past she has given signs of a relapse, and the symptons have not been improved by a too diigent application of Bernal Hights whisky. Yesterday morning at half-past 10 o'clock Mrs. Brickley, clad in the full evening dress of Powers' Greek

at half-nast 10 o'clock Mrs. Brickley, clad in the full evening dress of Powers' Greek slave, with the exception of the shackles, emerged from her residence and sauntered gracefully down Cherubusco street into Cortland avenue, and down Cortland avenue towards Cheputtenec. She held in one hand a wand about a foot and a haif long, gaudily ornamented with colored ribbons. The only time when it appeared to momentarily dawn on her mind that she had forgotten anything of any account was when about every five minutes she made that she had forgotten anything of any account was when about every five minutes she made that instinctive and eachanting feminine dive for her trail and didn't find any trail there. The men were horrified and the the through their eyes. The women were horrified, and pulled down the blinds, and then looked through the cracks. Mrs. Peter Brickley, having reached the corner of Chepultepee, gazed pensively around for a few minutes, and then meandered slowly back. Reaching the entrance to the lot in which is the Spring Valley Company's reservoir, she went in and up to a

Mr. Webster's experience with President Harrison's inaugural is thus narrated by Peter Harvey in his reminiscences of the great expounder: "One day, among other arrangements, he suggested to the new President, in as delicate a way as he could, the fact that he had sketched an inaugural, knowing that Gen. Harrison would be overwhelmed with calls and business after be overwheimed with cails and obsiness after bis election, and he himself having leisure to write. The General at once replied that it was not necessary, that he had prepared his own inaugural. 'O yes,' said he, 'I've got that all ready.' 'Will you allow me to take it home and read it to-night!' asked Mr. Webster. 'Certainly,' the President replied; 'and please let me take yours.' So they exchanged the documents; and the next morning, when they met, Gen. Harrison said to Mr. Webster: 'If I should read your inaugural instead of mine, everybody would know that you wrote it, and that I did not. Now, this is the only official paper which I propose to write, for I do not intend to interfere with my Secretaries; but this is a sort of acknowledgment on my part to the American people of the great honor they have conferred upon me in elevating me to this high office; and although, of course, it is not so suitable as yours, still it is mine, and I propose to let the people have it just as I have written it. I must deliver my own instead of yours.' Mr. Webster told me that he was a good deal annoved because the message was, according to his judgment and taste, so inappropriate. It entered largely into Roman history, and had a great deal to say about the States of autiquity and the Roman Proconsuls and various matters of that kind. Indeed, the word 'Proconsul' was repeated in it a great many times. When he found that the President was bent upon using his own inaugural, Mr. Webster said that his desire was to modify it, and to get in some things that were not there, and get out some things that were not there, and get out some things that were not there, and get out some things that were not there, and get out some things that were not do with the affairs of the American Government and people than a chapter in the Koran. Mr. Webster suggested to Gen. Harrison rather reluctantly consented to let him take it. Mr. Webster spent a portion of the next day in modifying the message. Mrs. Seaton remarked to him, when he came home r his election, and he himself baving leisure to write. The General at once replied that it was

CHARLES SUMNER'S RELIGION. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.
It is said, we know not on what authority, that the only record of Charles Sumner's religious views, either in early life or in later years, is a confidential letter to his college friend, the Rev. Dr. Stearns, of Newark, N. J. The belief this youthful letter expresses was perhaps little modified in his riper age, as regards the creed of the churches and the nature of Christ, but

of the churches and the nature of Christ, but he grew into a sense of God which he had not attained at the writing of this letter. It is an illustration of the supreme honesty of the man that he could not pretend to the feeling which he did not have. After saying to his friend that he had been studying the evidences of Christianity, he proceeds:

"I remained and still remain unconvinced that Christ was commissioned to preach a revelation to med and that he was intrusted with the power of working miraeles. But when I make this declaration, I do not mean to deny that such a being as Christ lived and went about doing good, or that the body of precepts which has come down to us as delivered by Him were so delivered. I believe that Christ lived when and where as the Gospel says; that He was more

the bau, namely, above all men who had as a veel and yet less than God; full of the strongest sense and knowledge, and of a yirtue superior to any which we call it Christian. Grecian, or Stoic, and which we best denote when, borrowing His name, we call it Christian. I pray you, do not believe that I am insensible to the goodness and greatness of his character. My idea of human nature is exalted when I think that such a being lived and went as a man among men. And here, berhaps, the conscientious anbeliever may find good cause for glorifying his God; not because He sent His Son into the world to partake of its troubles and be the herald of glad tidings, but because He suffered a man to be born in whom the world should see but one of themselves, endowed with qualities calculated to cleviate the standard of attainable excellence. I do not know that I can say more without betraying you into a controversy, in which I should be loth to engage, and from which I am convinced no good will result to either party. I do not think I have a basis for faith to build upon. I san without religious feeling. I seldom refer my happiness or acquisitions to the Great Father from whose merey they are derived. Of the first great commandment, then, upon which so much hange, I live in perpetual unconsciousness.—I will not say disregard, for that, perhaps, would imply that it was present in my mind. I believe, though, that my love to my neighbor—namely, my anxiety that my fellow-creatures should be happy, and disposition to serve them in their honest endeavors—is pure and strong. Certainly I do feel an affection for everything that bonest endeavore—is pure and strong. Cer-tainly I do feel an affection for everything that God created; and this feeling is my religion."

New York Tribune, Dec. 18.

The cat-show at the American Museum in the Bowery opened yesterday. About 100 cats lie curled up in the darkest corners of their cages, and blink their green eves sleepily at the visitors. They are so amiable or so well-fed that they will not allow themselves to be poked up to any feline demonstrations. There are black cats, white cats, piebald cats, gray cats, Maltese

to any feline demonstrations. There are black cats, white cats, piebald cats, gray cats, Maltese cats, tortoise-shell cats, cats with one eye blue and one eye regolden, and a cat born without a tail. But they are all quiet and dignified. There are no garden concerts, no chimney-pot serenades, no backs are arched, and no fur flies. Their tails are quiescent and of normal size.

There is a black cat that has never been known to refuse milk. Another, born in Germany, is double-toed and web-footed. Pedro S. Flatcher is a sicek, gray creature, that can play tag, hide-and-seek, and when in perfect health can skip the rope. His master wants to bet \$5,000 that the cat can talk in his own language.

A black Danish cat, with a melancholy air, is called Hamlet. Although II years of age, Hamlet looks as if he were yet good for any number of rats behind the arras. Another black fellow was born and lives without teeth. The card attached declares that he cats like a monkey and drinks tea like an old maid. Jacob Pulman is white and gray, and very intelligent. Formerly Jacob belonged to the Brooklyn Fire Department, and rode to all the fires on an engine. Being now liyears old, he has retired from active service. Close by is Ralph, a reformed tramp, that was found in a hatchway a vear ago, and that has since then been a respected member of the museum. The nautical cat is called "Sallor." He is of the tortoise-shell variety, and, although only 4 years old, has crossed the ocean sixteen times. He has a hoarse cry which sounds like "Avast there." he looks as if he were profane, and he rolls across his cage as it he had on his sca-legs. "Mother Puss," an emanciated black and white tabby, is 17 years old, and the mother of 173 kittens. Her possible grandchildren even the Lightning Calculator cannot compute. "Joe" is a performing cat, that sits in a cage with some canary birds. His master pulls him out of the case by the nape of the neck, and then "Joe"; with a protesting mew, touches off a cannon without blinkine. Then the canaries their backs on the top of a pole, and shake their little claws in the air. They, likewise, touch off a canbon, and retire to the cage on a tight rope.

propriated to the purpose for which it was donated.

Returning to his factory, the gentleman succeeded (with his own contribution) in raising \$25 for the "poor widow."

The next morning the thought occurred to him that it was uscless to wait until 10 o'clock, the appointed hour, but that he would go there, aithough it was but 7 o'clock, and leave the money with the object of his charity.

Arrived at the house a second time, he knocked gently at the door, and, receiving no response, quietly opened the door, walked into the house, and, seeing nothing but the coffin in the room, went softly—as one should do in the house of death—to the door of the kitchen, opened it, and there sat the corpse, in his shirt-sleeves, eating breakfast. He concluded on mature reflection to let the dead-beat bury himself at his leisure.—Exchange.

self at his leisure. - Exchange. HAYES-CONKLING. Washington Correspondence Detroit News.
Conkling is victorious, and he knows it. This morning he walks more erect than ever, and the lock in the centre of his forehead curls so tight that he can't shut his eyes. After the fight was over last night, he went over to the house of Senator Jones, and they do say that those two gentlemen had a high old time. The first thing that they did after entering the parlor of the Silver Senator was to embrace, and then both solemnly and decorously stood on their heads for the space of five minutes. This ceremony over, the champagne was ordered up, a few friends were called in, and they all gotwell, they got more champagne when that was gone. At the other end of the arenue the news was not received with the same spirits. Indeed they didn't have any spirits at all. Evarts was at the Executive Mansion when the news came. When the measenger arrived and announced that the New York nominations were rejected, Evarts looked at Hayes, and Hayes looked at Evarts, and then each looked at the other. Neither of them spoke a word for at least a minute. Evarts was the first to break silence, and he did so by uttering the shortest sentence he was ever known to speak, namely: those two gentlemen had a high old time. The

known to speak, namely:
"Well, I'll be d—dl"
"Me, too!" said Hayes.
"Rutherford!" said Mrs. Rayes, with two "Rutherford!" said Mrs. Rayes, with two exclamation-points in her voice.

"Excuse me," said Evarts; "I was not aware for the moment that I was in the presence of ladies. It is not often that I am so moved, bu, under the present concatenation of extraordinary and complicated circumstances, when the Constitution and the—"
"Don't mention it, I beg of you," broke in Mr. Hayes, determined to nip in the bud a sentence that in all probability would take all night to deliver. "Let's go to bed."

And so the conference broke up. This morning Evarts was not in his office at the usual hour, and it is pepularly believed that he is at the White House engaged in putting the finishing touches to that sentence.

GOT EVEN WITH HIM.

Detroit Pres Press.

There was a man on the Woodward avenue car the other rainy morning who felt as if the weather couldn't be abused enough. "Don't you hate such weather as this?" he

"Non't you hate such weather as this?" he asked of a portly acquaintance opposite.
"No, sir," was the decided response; "I don't bother about the weather. If it's fair, all right; if it's foul, all right."
"But you can't like such a morning as this?"
"It's as good for me as any other sort o' morning;" was the calm reply.
"And you like to see rain, and mud, and slush, do you!"
"Yes; I am perfectly satisfied."
The grumbler was out of patience, but he se-

"Yes; I am perfectly satisfied."

The grumbler was out of patience, but he secured revenge sooner than he hoped for. In getting off the car the fat man slipped and sprawled at full length in the mud, to the intense delight of the other, who rushed to the platform and shouted:

"Don't say a word—fit's one of your kind of mornings! If it was one of mine you'd have fallen on a bed of mice, clean, soft, white, beautiful snow! Stand up, till I look at you!"

The fat man stood up. He was mud from

REMARKABLE HINDSIGHT.

Curious Prediction Next Spring Concern

ing What Will Happen This Winter.

New York Daily Graphic.

Ariel, the sprite, who carries the magne ring of Gyges, and the enchanted carpet, and to whom time and space are nothing, brings to us a copy of the Graphic issued next suring, which contains of the Graphic issued next spring, which contains some comments which now seem very marvelous indeed. The article to which we especially ailude is a summary of the silver question, after action on it by the present Congress. It is as

bill has proved a blessing to all classes. It has revived industry. It has restored confidence. It has made resumption possible. It has brought back silver to the pockets of the people, giving a new function and a new value to our most abundant precious metal. It has sent up railroad and mining stocks. And, instead of dishonoring the country, it has actually improved the national credit and increased the price of all the bonds. And, whatever others may say, we desire to acknowledge the great services of the New York Graphic, which advocated this measure when it was unpopular, and stood by the bill first, last, and all the time.

Sermon by the Rev. H. W. Beecher. June 25, 1878. Let us thank an all-wise Providence that the gold-monepolist and Wall street thieves have been overthrown. The success of the law restoring the old silver dollar, which I well remember my father used to ase, ought to cause the Shylocks to hide their Ill-gotten gains. The pikes, sharks, and suckers have long enough exploited the financial deep; now let the honest fishes have a chance. Stand ande! Let the sun shine!

SELF-DISFRANCHISED.

The Blunder by Which the State of Georgia Might Lose Several Congressinen. Correspondence New York World. ATLANTA, Dec. 12.—The Constitution of 1868, made by Radical agency and imposed by Federal power, was at our election a week ago rejected, and a new Constitution made by our people adopted. The homestead of 1868 of \$8,000 was voted down, and a smaller one of \$1,600 estab-

and a new Constitution made by our people adopted. The homestead of 1808 of \$8,000 was voted down, and a smaller one of \$1,600 established. The Capital was by an immense majority retained in Atlanta, the progressive place of the State, against the prejudices and sentimentality of the people. A Legislature was elected that will chose Gen. John B. Gordon to be his own successor as United States. Senator.

The main arent in this successful movement for a change of organic law has been Gen. Robert Toombs. He was a member of the Convention and at once leaped to fits leadership. To the supreme surprise of his enemies he became the very bulwark of conservatism against a perfect flood-tide of aggressive extremism. In one thing only did he take extremely adwinced ground, and that was for State Government nutting an iron clutte apon the railroads. The new Constitution was invested with supreme power over them.

The new Constitution blocks forever further increase of the public debt and public improvement with the State's money. It muzzles cities and counties in the same way. The instrument has been very little discussed, as the absorbing issue of the whole matter has been the local one of the location of the Capital. By a strange oversight the new organic law contains a feature that, unless it is canaged, must result in diminishing the Congressionfal representation of Georgia. By what want of proper inquiry this remarkable insult was brought about it would be bootless to inquire. But in all of the numerous and exhaustive debates this undesirable consequence seems never to have been hit upon. The four teeth amendment to the Constitution of the United States has this paragraph; Representative in congress and exhaustive debates this undesirable consequence seems never to have been hit upon. The four teeth amendment to the Constitution of the Capital, as a qualification of the latest states according to their respective numbers, courting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But we have been

tional councils.

To does this species of disqualification commoner the bead of those forbidden to be done by State by the Fifteenth Amendment of the Unite States Constitution, viz., of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. It is such disfranchisement as the States are allowed, its only penalty being the decrease of national representation.

tion.

This voluntary diminution of the State's Congressional representation admits of but one remedy, and that is an immediate amendment of the new Constitution. But the blunder been exposed it would have defeated the ratification of the Constitution. But in the absorption of the Capital issue it and all other questions were overlooked and ignored.

REMARKABLE EFFORT.

some comments which now security of the condition of the rathes to which we suppositely adduct is a summary of the eliver question, after action on its by the present Congress. It is as folious:

The frames promound that will be a secure of the supposite of the supposite of the level of the supposite of the supposite of the supposite of the level of the supposite of the supposit

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisiona as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 80 clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. estatusias.

until 8° clock p m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. om Saturdays:
Willlam H. Winning, Bookseller and Stationer, 185 Twenty-second-st. near Wabash-ay.
S. M. WALDEN, Newydealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
160 Hell Thirlimation, west-side, News Depot, 1
160 Hell Thirlimation, west-side, News Depot, 1
161 Bland-ay. corner of Halsted-st.
16EORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 350 Division-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, News-Dealer, and Fadoy
160 Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

CITY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-VERY CHEAP AND EASY TERMS, A splendid brick house on South Side. J. M. PESTANA. 123 Dearborn st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR BALE-THE VERY BEST WESTERN FARM lands at bottom cash price, on long time at low increst. Address owner, O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn. POR SALE-TEN FARMS SITUATED IN IRO-quois, Vermillion, and Kankakee Countles, Illinois, For description, price, and terms address JAMES MIX, kankakee, Ill.

A FINE PIANO, BUT LITTLE USED, FOR SALE;
\$10 monthly until paid for; warranted for 5 years.
EKED'S Temple of Music, 54 Van Buren. 45.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—
SPECIAL BARGAINS—
SPECIAL BARGAINS—
Elegant new Rosewood Plano-forte, 74-octaves., 3178
Elich tone Square Grand Plano-forte, with Agraffe and new improvements.

Very fine tone Rosewood Plano, carred legs and 1976.

1976—1976

Very fine tone Rosewood Piano, carred legs and lyre.

Good second hand Piano, very handsome.

150 Fine tone Parlor Organ, with stops and swell.

75 Very ciegant Parlor Organ, with stops and swell.

75 Very ciegant Parlor Organ, all improvements.

100 Spiendid Organ, with full set chitnes.

100 Fine tone Boudelt Organ.

Exty Organ, in handsome case.

70 Eventy Instriument Warranted!

110 Immense stock siways on hand to select from.

11 T. MARTIN.

12 T. MARTIN.

134 STATE ST.

135 STATE ST.

136 STATE ST.

137 PRIGHT PIANOS—WARRANTED AS DURABLE and o stand is time as long as the best square plano; special prices. REED'S Temple of Music.

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A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR HOUSEKEEPING, AT Union Furniture Co., 503 West Madison at. Best grade of goods. Terms saay. Prices reasonable.

FURNITURE, FOLDING-CHAIRS, EASY-CHAIRS, PATENT ROCKERS, EASY-CHAIRS, THE STATE-ST.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT LOW FRICES.

TOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT LOW FRICES. FOR SALE-FURNITURE COMPLETE OF TWO-story and basement house, or Warren av., for \$700; three months' rent free if taken immediately, good chance to keep boarders. Call or address OWNER, 699% West Madison-18. LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND - A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING A large sum of money, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement by calling at JAMES MOAN DREWS, 115 and 117 Lake-at. LOST-ON OR NEAR CLAHE-ST., BETWEEN Monroe and Outario-sts., a cuff with sleeve-button us. The fluder will be liberally rewarded for returning the same to 284 Outario-st.

BOOTS AND SHORS-L. RICHARDSON. MAR-shalltown, lowa, offers his retail boot and shor-cash business of about \$25,000 per annum, for sale on easy terms. Stock in good condition; sells on ac-count of health. BUSINESS CHANCES.

South Side.

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED BOOMS: BENT low; per day, 50c to \$1. 198 East Washington-st., Room 21. TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st. TO BENT-STORES, OFFICES, 40

TO RENT-A SOCACRE FARM IN WILL COUNTY:
near depot; 700 seres in timothy. D. WILLIAMS,
125 Clark-st., Room 11. WANTED TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house on the North Side (east of Clark st. pre-tured); if suited will pay from \$100 to \$150 per month. Adars w bet. Tribune office.

WANTED-MALE MELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
WANTED-A DET-GOODS SALESMAN. APPLY
at O. H. KING'S, 998 West Madison-st. WANTED-CLERKS, BOOKKEEPERS, ETC. ALL first-class situations obtained. Apply or address, with stamp, THE PATHFINDER, 125 South-Clark-st., Room 20. WANTED-A GOOD DRY GOODS CLERK; GER-man preferred. Apply early, at 795 South Hal-

WANTED-TO BOOK BINDERS A FORWARDER (blank or privated); also boy to work around bladery, and girls to see and fold; experienced hands only. Apply to McDOBALD & JOHNSON, 158 and 160 Clark.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-1,030 LABORERS FOR LEVEE WORK in Louisians; wages, 235 per month and board. Work all winter. Also, 1,000 raifroad laborers at \$1.50 per day; station work, 14.0 16 cents per yard; 170 wood-employers for Wisconsin. For tickets and information apply to CHRISTIAN & CO., 200 South Water-at, Miscellaneous.

WANTED-IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY

V. easy and fast with little capital, call at No. 210
LaSalle-ac., Room 20.

WANTED-MEN. 25 TO 210 PER DAY GUARanteed to men and women everywhere. immense profits on small capital. Address with stamp,
RAY & CO., Chicago. HAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSful canvasser for advertisements and subscriptions for a weekly paper with city circulation. State
your terms in detail, including for collecting. Address W 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—THERE SMART, ACTIVE MEN. FOR
particulars apply or address, with stamp, 169 LaSalle-st., Office 14, second floor, after 9 a. m.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN
photograph gallery and learn the art. Fair wages
to suitable person. Apply at art gallery, 57 West Madison-st.

WANTEN-A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ONE WHO can bring the best city references. Apply at so case st. between to clock any morning this week.

WANTEN-A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER and Ironer, and second girl; German or Scandinaving; no Iriebi good wages for competent help. 472 WANTED-A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL WANTED-RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR SECOND work in a small private family; good reference required. Apply at 304 East Chicago av.

WANTED-A GOOD DRESSMAKER. APPLY AT 172 Blue Island-av. MINCELLANCOUS.
WANTED-SEVERAL MORE YOUNG LADIES OF good form and preposeeming appearance. Apples at Globe Theatre, between 6 and 4 to-day and to-mor-WANTED-TWO GOOD LADY SINGERS IM-mediately at 30 and 32 West Madison-st. WANTED-A FEW LADY AGENTS TO SELL "Little Poems in a Mother's Life." A beautiful boilday gift. MOSES WARREN. 103 8 ste-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c., CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN TO D learn the drug business. Address P.-O. BOX 338. Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO COOK or do general housework in a small family. Call st.

487 West Twelfth-48.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Scotchwoman to cook, wash, and iron, or general work. City reference. 149 Eighteenth-st., near State, in rear. In rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PIEST-CLASS COOK;

Mest or pastry. Call at 410 Walassh ar.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO
do general housework in a private family. Call today at 120 West Indiana -d. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO GEN eral housework; can sew and assist in any worl please let me know at once. Address W.S. Tribune. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT SIRL Sto cook, wash, and from in a private family, city or country. Call for two days at 884 Butterfield-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SCOTCH LADY AS governess to young children; would make herself useful and take the entire charge of the children. Apply to Miss DAVIDSON, 471 West Harrison-st.

Housekeepers.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG WIDOW own housekeeper; would care for child at he own home, would travel with an invalid as nurse or a companion; is good singer. Address W 95, Tribune.

A GENINE DEAD-REAT.

A GENINE SHALL DEAD OF THE SHALL DEA

ington-st.

WANTED-LOAN OF \$500 FOR 6 MONTHS OR 1
year, will give good security (chattel); good refence and indovser; state time and interest. Address
W 80, Tribune office. W 80, Tribune office.

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OI to Central and Northern Illinois and productive Chicago city real estate. DEAN & PATNE, northeast corner Randolph and Dearborn sia.

A CCOUNTANT-BOOKS EXAMINED AND ADjusted: posting by day, week, or mouth; partnership actilements aspecialty; by an expert. WASE,
No. 83 Fifth av., basement.

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attended to. JONAS GELDER, Ses State-st. HAY-I HAVE A LOT OF BALED PRAIRIE AND upland hay, very nice, for sale in any quantity at a low figure. Call at 328 State-st., basement, at once. NOTICE-I AM ABOUT TO PRESENT TO THE NOTICE-I AM ABOUT TO PRESENT TO THE NOTICE-I AM ABOUT TO PRESENT TO THE NOTICE IN THE NOTICE

A T GILBERT'S, 21 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,
75 cents will buy an album worth \$1.80.
\$1 will buy an album worth \$2.
\$3 will buy an album worth \$3.
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52 will buy and bound copies of the standard posts worth \$4.
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few will buy super Turksy marceso copies of the poets worth \$10.

CASH PAID FOR BOOMS—STANDARO WORKS Calways bring good prices. Before you sell your library see CHAPIR, coreer Madison and Dearborn—St.

POR HOLIDAY PRESENTS—WE OFFER 3.000 new volumes at \$1 cach, regular price \$2, \$1.75 and \$1.50, and the sets at one-third less time the usual retail price. We pay the highest cash price for libraries, good standard books, music, and magazines, at BALD-WIN'S ATI Clarkes, north of Van Buren.

1.000 Vol.S. OF POETS, HANDSOMELY ILLUS—morocco, one-third off; Unrist martide, \$4.50; Gathering of Lilles, \$3.50; Dickens, \$15; Shakspeare, 12 vols., \$10; Chambert Cyclopedia, buff calf, \$33. Toy books, albums, blank books, etc. Down-stairs, at MILLER'S, 103 Madison-st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOAR DING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1086 WABASH-AV. BETWEEN TWENTYIuralahed room with board. Good table; moderate
charges.

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CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 251, 383, 284, AND 387
C State-st. Your blocks south of the Falmer HouseRooms well furnished; board tire: class; board with
room per day, 81.50 to 52; per week, 56, 87, and 52.

NEVADA HOTEL 148 AND 150 WABASH AV.—
day; 34.50 to 57 per week. Day board, 54 per week.

CHELDON-COURT HOTEL, 502 AND 503 WEST
Madison-st.—First-class board with pleasant rapnished rooms; also day-board on reasonable terms.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE
the Palmer House—Nicely furnished rooms, with
board, from \$5 to 26 per week; day-board 34 per week.

MACHINERY, SECOND-HAND 5-HORSE PORTABLE ENGINE Some 10 and one 15-horse; also stationary engines and borlers, 4 to 60-horse power. Richards no 50072-stocker, shafting, belting, pulseys, 4ther mechanical country of as new for sale at low prices. L. D. FULLARD, 19 count Catal-st.

SEWING MACHINES. A NICK CHRISTMAS PRESENT—A NEW POLL caldnet Singer family sewing machine for one-third value; all attachments. 422 west Jackson-st.

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ADDEN, Manager.
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LANDON, Rug - American Exchange, 449 Strand.

AMUSEMENTS.

Farwell Hall.

McVicker's Theatre

Hooley's Theatre. Haverly's Theatre tins. "Jack Cade."

Coliseum Novelty Theatre. treet, opposite Court-House. "Dark Work." SOCIETY MEETINGS.

NTEL CODGE, NO. 33, A. F. & A. M.—As f the brethren as can are requested to attend the of our late brother Francis M. Ives, at Grace all Church, Wabsah-av., at 2 o'clock this (Fricommunication will be held this (Friday for business, election of officers requested. By order of the E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

HOME LODGE, No. 308. A. F. & A. M.—Annua mmunication this (Friday) evening, at 144 Twenty ond-st. commencing at 7:30 p. m. sharp for pay-nt of dues, election of officers for the ensuing year, lother business of importance. R. Z. HERRICK, Secretary.

COVENANT LODGE, No. 536, A. F. and A. M.guiar (annual) Communication this Friday evening
7.30 o'clock, at Corinthian Hall, NF East Kinzle-st.
election of officers and payment of dues. A full at
dance of the members is requested. Visiting
three also cordially invited. By order of
WM. KERIK Sec. G. B. COFFIN, W. M.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M.—Anhual Convocation this Friday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at Hall corner Randolph and Halsted-sts., for the election of officers and payment of dues. A full attendance desired. By order ANDIEW J. GUILFORD, H. P. CHARLES B. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1877.

Chicago produce markets were fairly active aggregate, and easier. Mess pork closed to per bri lower, at \$11.80@11.82% for In the aggregate, and easier. Mess pork closed 74@10c per bri lower, at \$11.80@11.82% for January and \$11.95@11.97% for February. Lard closed 5c per 100 lbs lower, at \$7.72% for January and \$7.82% for February. Meats were easy, at 4%c for boxed shoulders and \$6.00 per 100 lbs for do short ribs. Whisky was steady, at \$1.06 per gallon. Flour was quiet. (Wheat closed easier, at \$1.08% for December and \$1.08% for January. Corn closed lower, at 44%c cash and 42%c for January. Oats closed easier, at 24%@25c cash and 24%c for January. Rye was steady, at 56c. Barley closed stronger, at 58%c for January and 50%c for February. Hogs closed dull and weak, at \$4.00@4.15. Cattle were quiet

ferior to extra. Sheep were quoted quiet, at \$2.75 64.25 Inspected into store in this city yester-day morning: 162 cars wheat, 36 cars corn, 17 care onts, 5 cars rye, 52 care barley. Total, 272 care, or 101,000 bu. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$102.87% in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 971.

Encouraged by their success in the first empt, the Dairymen's Association will hold their Convention and Exhibition in Chicago again next year.

The twentieth anniversary of the institu tion of the noon prayer-meeting in Chicago was celebrated yesterday with interesting exercises. A characteristic letter from Mr. Moony was one of the gratifying episodes of

In the South Carolina Legislature the on upon the ratification of the amendment to the State Constitution providing for an annual levy of two mills upon all taxable property for the support of free schools received an affirmative vote of more than two

The Nebraska Grangers closed the pro ceedings of their annual Convention yester-day, and before so doing passed a series of ion favoring the unlimited issue of abacks. Twenty-eight out of thirty nties were unanimous in favor of the

Another case of Constable-shooting is recorded in our local reports this morning ual, the accounts of the affair conflict but the weight of testimony so far as has been ascertained seems to be in favor of the colored man who defended his premises gainst a violent attack. Another life-insurance swindler has c

to grief. The jury in the case of T. S. er, President of the American Popu lar Lafe, of New York, charged with swear ing to false reports of the condition of the lompany, yesterday returned a verdict of guilty. There are some cases of the same kind in Chicago which the people would like to see brought to a similar issue.

"All quiet on the Rio Grande," is the re port. A portion of the United States troops ordered to El Paro arrived yesterday, and no or trouble at that point need be apprehended. The Greaser of to-day, like the rioter of last July, has a wholesome dread of ng afoul of the regular article of blueoat, and the Mexican citizens who are said to have come over to the help of their brethren in Texas will find it convenient to retire across the border forthwith.

A horrible catastrophe startled the people of New York City yesterday afternoon, and its details, when more completely known, may possibly attract the attention of the country for several days. The boiler sed in an immense candy manufactory in at city exploded with terrific force at 5 clock, demolishing the whole front of the There were from 110 to 200 boys nd girls at labor in the structure at the ime, most of them directly over the boiler, and the immediate outbreak of an unconthe immediate outbreak of an uncon-able confiagration greatly lessened their ces of rescue. It is thought that the sting ruins contain from forty to fifty bodies at the very lowest calculation, othing short of thorough exploration to-

ber. Thirteen children more or less danger ously wounded are now in the Chan Street Hospital, and almost every one of the remainder of the employes who escaped did so with personal injury, not sufficient, however, to prevent the sufferers from reaching home. At 5 o'clock the night force of workmen usually came into the building, and thus a double number of victims may have been offered in this awful oblation to the Furies.

The Rev. Dr. HABRIS, Rector of St. Jan Church in this city, declines the Bishopric to which he was elected last week by the Quincy Diocesan Convention. In this action he is influenced by the very earnest desire of his parish that he should not sever a connection which has been of such inestimab value to St. James' in particular and in due proportion to the Church at large. Quincy misses the opportunity to get a good Bisho and a good Rector is saved to the parish i

The retreat of the Turks upon Constant nople has begun. Sulkiman Pasha, with 10,000 men, has arrived at the Capital, en route for Adrianople, where he goes to take command of the second line of defense. A general withdrawal of the Ottoman forces in Bulgaria seems to have been ordered, with the exeption of the bodies of troops occupying Rustchuk and holding ition on the Lower Lom. Roumelia will be the next battle-ground, and after thst. Constantinople.

If there is one thing more than another that the streets of Chicago need in order to make them passable and endurable, it is that a reformation should be instituted in the matter and manner of laying wooden-block pavement. The Common Council has just passed an ordinance which makes it possible for the Department of Public Works to require that a suitable foundation shall hereafter be constructed, not only in the prepa ration of the streets for the laying of pavement, but in the use of planks and boards of sufficient solidity and strength to keep the blocks in place and prevent the premature sinking of the surface in spots. Since there seems to be nothing available that is preferable to the wooden pavement, it is time some attention were paid to the question of dura-

bility. The Democracy of Indiana are somewhat exercised over selecting a date for the meeting of their State Convention. It has been proposed by some of the Executive Committee to designate Washington's birthday as the date. The mossbacks, who regard HAYES as a fraud, Lincoln a tyrant, and The Father of his Country a well-meaning but misguided old gentleman of the old school, favor a new departure. Manson gentleman hitherto comparatively unknow o fame, happens to be Chairman of the Executive Committee, and it is gravely sug gested that his birthday, which falls forty eight hours earlier than that of WASHINGTON be specially honored, by appointing it as the day, which, two or three centuries hence, will no doubt take equal rank with B. C.,

CARTER HARRISON'S LITTLE SCHEME.

'Our Carter" has come home to protes against being called a demagogue and Com munist, but at the same time to demonstrat the justice of this characterization by explaining and ad ocating his "progressive" income-tax measure. If we suspected "Our CARTER's" motives before, we have more reason to suspect them since his exposition of the scheme. He does not suggest this new tax at the present time for putting money into the Treasury. His purpose is to reduce the poor man a chance to enjoy himself." ther words, he deliberately proposes to evy a burden of \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000 year on the frugality and sobriety of the country in order to bestow a like amount upon the whisky-drinkers and tobacco consumers. It may not be the province of the Government to exercise a paternal supervision over the personal morals and habits of the people but if there is any interference, it cert should not be in behalf of bad morals and to the discouragement of frugal habits. The proposition to change a tax system for the express purpose of securing cheaper whisky and cheaper tobacco may be received with favor by the Communists who desire to attack all savings, and by that class of workingmen who prefer to spend their money in grog-shops, but it will not be received by the community at large as either dignified or

An income tax, even when it is based on a fair and equitable distribution of the burden, is regarded as an extreme measure, to be re sorted to only in time of war or some peculiar financial embarrassment for the Govern ment. It is an odious, injurious, and inquisitorial system of taxation, which leads to perjury, concealments, overstatements, black-mail, and business troubles. The experience this country once had with it proved it to be the most obnoxious form of taxation. It probably led to more general fraud than any other tax ever levied. Some men exaggerated their income returns to maintain a spurious credit; others falsified their returns to evade the tax; others injured themselves and their business by making true returns, subjecting themselves to the beggars and speculators when their profits were large, and impairing their credit when they could show no profits. As an instance of the practical effect of such a tax upon the morals of the community, we may recall to Mr. HARRIson the painful experience of his late Presidential candidate, who, after all these years, has not extricated himself from the of suspicion with which it surrounded him.

But Mr. HARRISON proposes to make an odious tax still more obnoxious by giving it discriminative character. Under his scheme, men would not pay according to their means equally. A man with \$24,000 of 4 per cent Government bonds, bringing him an income that just falls short of \$1.00 a year, would escape taxation altogether. A nan with an income of \$5,000 would pay, not five times as much as the man with ar ncome of \$1,000, as should be the case, but ten times as much. That is to say, har work, superior talent, and saving hal to be especially discouraged,—and all order that whisky and tobacco may cheaper and the laboring classes more denoralized than ever by these pernicion gencies. If this doctrine does not establish Mr. HARRISON'S Communistic tende then we are willing to acquit him of the

"Our Carrer" evidently hopes to acquire favor among Western people by explaining that the measure is aimed especially at the ers, who pay no taxes, as he thinks He seems ignorant of the fact that the bulk of the United States bonds held in this country are in the hands of National Banks, say

of the capital stock of these corporations, which are subjected to heavy taxation. Take the National Banks of the country, which hold not less than \$400,000,000 of the bo Nearly this amount of bonds is deposited a a security for circulation which is they form a part of the capital stock, which is also taxed. The local taxation on Nationa Banks amounts to 21 per cent, and the na under Mr. Harrison's scheme the man who owned \$24,000 of 4 per cent bonds, or \$21,000 of 4½ per cents, or \$19,000 of 5 per cents, would not be taxed thereon, so that there would be a class of fa-vored boudholders. He couples this de-sire to tax Government bonds along with the promise to relieve the West from a of its taxation paid on whisky. But the in ternal revenue taxes collected in the West are paid by the East to the extent that the East consumes the productions which are taxed, so that this relief would be enjoyed by New England and New York as well a Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, and in proportion to the consumption of whisky and to bacco. The concealment of these things seems to warrant the suspicion that Mr HABRISON is resorting to the common devices

of the demagogue.

If Mr. Harrison has in his mind the main ter of his re-election, and looks with a longing eye on the Communistic vote in West Chicago, which assumed such unexpected proportions at the late fall election, we would remind him that this large vote was the result of curious combinations not likely to occur again. The Communists themselves on their own merits or demerits, probably cannot poll 500 votes in the entire City of Chicago, so it will be the part of wisdom as well as justice for Mr. HARRISON to adhere to the conservative elements of society.

SWINDLING LAND-CLAIMS.

Every now and then the public is startled by the announcement that some enterprising gentleman has entered under the laws of the United States some floating land-scrip, and claims a patent of title to some piece of land hitherto used, occupied, and which probably has been bought and sold time and again. We believe there is just now pending at Washington a claim of this kind, by which some person is demanding a patent for several hundred acres of land lying just east of what fifty years ago was the Chicago River, which then flowed southwardly along the east front of the city to Harrison street and there entered the lake. Several previous attempts have been made, we believe, to get on of the land occupied by the Illi nois Central Railroad Company east of Michi gan avenue and south of the extended piers of the river. There are several kinds of land scrip, issued at various times by the Government, and all authorized to be located on any public land not reserved by special law This scrip is held by speculators, who a various times have taken advantage of sor supposed defect in previous entries or de scriptions, and have entered land, sometime mbracing the whole or a part of a flourish ing city or town, or including a profitable water-power or other valuable natural privi-lege already occupied in good faith. The purpose is to prosecute the claim, cloud the title of all the existing owners, and compel owners to pay liberally and heavily for a release of the cloud. Another form in which this blackmailing

business has been carried on is that of locat ing this scrip on the land covered by the small lakes and streams in all the land States. These lakes abound in Northern Indiana, some in Illinois, many hundreds i Wisconsin and Western Michigan, while in Minnesota they are numbered by thousands. the land system; that is, the beds of the lakes were not surveyed as public land, the lines being run so as to conform to the meandering boundaries of the lakes. The lands adjoining these lakes have long since been purchased and occupied, the owner of the land extending their fences and occupancy to the beach or water-line, but claim ing and exercising no proprietorship over the beds of the lakes. The scrip-holders, however, have undertaken to enter their scrip, and have patents for the lands under the waters of the lakes, and for the strips of land, wide or narrow, lying between the surveyed lands and the water, and thus by be coming proprietors of the land under the water become proprietors of the lakes them selves. No land thus covered by water and embraced in these lakes, nor in the adjoining marshes or streams, was ever surveyed, or offered for sale, or regarded as within the public land. The scrip-holders who been thus speculating claim that these lakes were the proper-ty of the United States, and, as the title has never been parted with, the land under the water is still the property of the Government, and subject to private entry. The lakes, however, have been regarded a public property, not in the sense of land subject to sale, but held by the State for the public uses, and under the State protection Thus many of these State have expended large sums of money for stocking all these lakes with varieties of the finer qualities of fish, and made provision for their protection and establishing penalties for violation of the fish laws. There are perhaps one to two millions of acres, perhaps more, of land included in these lakes, -they ranging in area from 100 acres to 5,000 acres each. They are of great general value to the country in which they are located, and the attempt to grab them up and appropriate them to private use as personal property is regarded as a system of public robbery. One of the ablest and lawyers of this city, in answer to a question as to the legal character of these patents for lake lands some time ago, furnished the

following statement :
To the Editor of The Tribune. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Cuicaoo, Dec. 19.—Inquiries concerning the validity of patents to the beds of small lakes and to lanu along the margin of lakes and rivers prompt an answer of more complete circulation than reply o individual questioners. We believe these patents whoily void. In 1868 a Commissioner of the Land-Office at Washington printed an argument in the Land-Office report, in which he esponsed the doctrine that lands piatted and sold by the Government as boundary on lakes and water espoused the doctrine that lands piatted and sold by the Government as bounding on lakes and water courses do not reach the water but abut on what is called the meander line. When the surveyors originally ran out the lines to asceruain the areas of fractional sections, it was necessary to run a line along the water and keep its courses and distances. This was the only way the size of these irregular parcels could be ascertained. The law required a computation of the area so that the land could be sold at a fixed price per acre. The Government surveys are generally liberal, and a quarter-section, though sold as 160 acres, often overruna several acres in several se overruns several acres. In surveying fractional pieces, as the land was generally low or rough, this liberality showed in running straight lines cross points projecting into the water, and setting this meander line back from the water. The fe First-Kun north on east boundary of Sec. 1, at 35 canains, leave wet prairie, 40 chains, set quarter-section post lo sand: no income, no bearings; 46 chains 25 this post lo sand: no income, no bearings; 46 chains 25 kills set post lo sand: no income, no bearings; 46 chains 25 yellow oast ten inches in diameter bears N, 53 deg. W. 56 links, March 4, 185.

Second-Meanders of Lake Michigan-Commencing is a post on the town line at

atong W. margin S. 38 deg. E. 10.25 links, S. E. 14 61 links, S. 51 deg. E. 25, 14 links to ash m post on east line of Sec. I.

Third—A rough plat is made and a letter, as A S C.
marked as each change of course of the meander-line,
the true condour of the shore also appearing; and a bable is attached showing that a post was placed at each
point from which trees of size and kind
named directions so many links.

These field notes were returned to some office the Surveyor-General, when they were copied in the Surveyor-General, when they were copied into a book by some person who would certify as follows: It The forogoing field notes are truly copied from the original acraps. SARUEL MORRISON. The law required the Surveyor-General to make from the field notes plats by which all lands shall be sold, and to number the subdivision in a certain manner. These plats show no posts, and do not give the meander lines, but purport to give the actual contour of lakes and rivers, and bound all fractional sections and lots on the water or other natural obstruction or indian boundary line. They show the numbers of the townships, ranges, sections, and lots, and the number of acres each ions, and lots, and the number of acres each fractional tract is computed to contain. Along Lake Michigan the meander posts men

oned above still stand as they were placed, 200 safe from being washed out by the waves, and t witness trees still marked by the surveyor's blaze and notch at the root. Along small lakes and rivers such posts may be found at some distance

These lines being located by posts the Commi sioner's idea was that they constituted visible abuttals, which, being fixed in grants, contro ourses, distances, and areas. That is, if th tree or post, you will go to that visible object, though you have to go northeast or east twenty rods. And if the grant says, "Containing ten acres of land," t will convey exactly the amount included between

Another branch of the Commissioner's ressoning was that the great rivers of America are navigable, and the grants bordering on them go only to the water, and that lakes and large ponds are governed by the same law, the title to all the lands within their beds remaining vested in the United States. Putting the two together, he assumed that as the granted fractions go only to the meander lines, the title to all within the meander lines remains in the United States; and where they were far from water or where accretion or reliction has left large areas of dry land, he assumed that Governmen had large amounts of land subject to survey and

had large amounts of land subject to survey and entry.

The law provides for private persons obtaining the survey of lands omitted in the original surveys; and private persons have caused surveys to be made where the location of the land gives it especial value; and where the location is such as to appear valuable, whole lakes have been surveyed in as land. Then they took privileged scrip, like the Sioux half-breed scrip, which may be located on any land not otherwise appropriated, and cated on any land not otherwise appropris it is said have obtained patents for the land alon the margins, and even for the beds of lakes, an are now offering them for sale in this market, or are trying to extort large sums of money for them from farmers whose farms are cut off from water, in which they supposed they had a perfect right.

To whatever use they are put, I consider them swindling claims. The rule relating to abuttals has no application to meander lines and posts; they are not given in the patents, but the lakes and rivers are. This has been distinctly ad-judged; and the fractional sections go to the water. A number of decisions makes this settled doctrine. If, by accretion or reliction, land has been added that belongs to the owner of the shore man who clouds that title and sets up an ur lawful patent to extort money from him is swindler. The extent to which this nefariou raffic can be carried is apparent from the in one county, and is liable to cut off every farm in the Northwest bordering on water from the water-course or lake, and make the driving of cattle across the little strip outside of the meander line s trespass, so that the owner of the little strip can

compel the farmer to buy it.

The water in the lakes is not subject to survey and sale; indeed, the authorities indicate that the beds are vested in the States, and as all the land belongs to the owners of the shore, these putents, in my opinion, convey nothing, and the titles are who? The vorthless except to swindle somebody with. EDWARD RORY.

Should lakes of the Northwest be thus opened to entry as public land, we see no reason why Lake Michigan itself may not be all patented as private property.

THE VANDERBILT WILL.

When the late Commodore VANDERBILT expressed the opinion that there would be foresaw the future, and yet it may be donbted whether he anticipated any such lively manifestations of that undesirable place as have been exhibited in the testimony taken during the last few days. Leaving out of consideration such little eccentricitie on the Commodore's own part as advising his confidential broker, who had made great profits for him, to unload one line of stocks and invest in another, promising to see him through, and then deliberately stepping one side and letting him go to ruin, the testimony of that hopeful scion of the VANDER-BILT family, Cornelius, reveals some very lurid glimpses of the hell that the Commo dore anticipated.

Upon his direct examination, Cornelius gives himself a gilt-edged character. He left home when he was 18, because his father treated him roughly, and mainly supported himself, though he had a monthly stipend from the Commodore. The latter was prejudiced against him through the influences of William, who was jealous of what he might secure as an heir to the Commodore's millions. As the result of one of his conspiracies, a charge of forgery was trumped up against him, and, under pretense of saving him from the Penitentiary, WILLIAM had him confined in an insane asy lum, from which, however, he secured his release by a writ of habeas corpus. Subse quently the obdurate heart of the Commo dore softened towards his youngest off-spring, and he promised to make a new will ised to make a new will which would provide quite handsomely for him, and also volunteered to set him up in a paying business. Thereupon WILLIAM again poisoned the old man's mind with false hoods, and prevented the fulfillment of his charitable intentions. He worked upon Mrs. VANDERBILT also until she refused to allow Cornelius to see his father. Having cut off Connectus from any prospects on the father's side, WILLIAM persi fused to give him any employment. The injustice seems all the more aggravated if we are to believe Cornelius' declaration that he has never visited gambling houses or houres of ill-fame, that he drinks, has never invested in policies, and, with the exception of having occasional attacks of epilepsy, is in all

respects a model citizen.

This is one side of the picture. The reverse is not so rosy, so far as it depicts Cornelius' personnel. ross-examination that he has been in the habit of signing his name as "Cornelius, Jr," "Cornelius J.," "Cornelius Jere-MIAH," "C. J.," etc., in order to pass himself off as the son of WILLIAM and thereby facilitate his various methods of obtaining noney. He has been arrested several tim both on criminal warrants and in civil suits He has spent a very liberal portion of his life in insane asylums. He has been in fail and in the debtors' prison several times. Notwithstanding his notoriety in these regards, he succeeded in victimizing people, and among them was the good-hearted and unsuspect ing Horace Greekey, of whom, ac to his own statement, he borrowed \$40,000 others say \$70,000. When he (Connectius) went into bankruptcy, Mr. GREELEY sent him the notes, but afterwards he gave him new notes which were just as valuable as the old ones, since they were never paid.

operate heartily in carrying prized a lottery-adopted after the reportunized a lottery-sion, has been denied in one of about \$10,000. The denial assumes thems he had it is im-ossible to say, as the testimony was not allowed to cover that ground. At first sight it seems somewhat surprising that a man of CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S reputation should have succeeded in finding victims so easily, but they fell into his toils readily because they thought that the old Commodore would make good his son's deficiencies out of regard for the family pride and reputation. Commodore, however, net only seems have had no family pride where dollars and cents were involved, but to have had pride of any kind in Connectus, whom he usually alluded to with such endearing pithets as "chuckle-head," " beetle-head, scamp," "a fellow with one cog gone etc. He never paid any little obligations of this sort for CORNELIUS or any other of his children. Even WILLIAM, who was a favorite son, was called a muddle-headed nuisance by his affectionate father, who seems to have taken this method of illustrating his family pride and paternal relations. Accepting gamble, or patronize lotteries, and the infe nce that he is a steady, moral, industrio man, the question immediately arise What has he done with the the of dollars which, according to his own story, he has borrowed and never repaid? money has been obtained and lost, evidently not in business. From the general drift of the testimony, it would seem that Connellus answers pretty well the description of an aristocratic dead-beat. At the same time it leaves a strong impression that there is very "much of a muchness" in the whole lot, and that none of them have developed those exemplary traits which would make it desirable that this vast fortun should be controlled by any one of them As Cornelius manifests a decided talent for scattering money, he ought to have a very nerous slice of the Commodore's fortune so that he can spread it over the largest pos sible area, and thus ward off the danger that will inevitably result from its concentration

in the hands of a railroad monopolist seek

ing to control the business of the country. A CASE OF CONVERSION. It is always pleasant to note the influence of good reasoning. Some time ago the Chicago Times evolved a scheme of government which THE TRIBUNE was compelled to call "acephalous," from the fact thas it proposed Government without a head. It was a proposition to apply the British system of a responsible Government to our own, but it omitted the vital element of an Executive Chief who should be the pivot upon which responsibility, or response to the popular will, should turn. Now, however, the Times revives its suggestion with the modification that the President shall be elected for a fixed term of fifteen years, and be ineligible for re-election. This is a more reasonable approach to the responsible system. It i necessary that there be an Executive,call him King, or Emperor, or President, who shall have the elements of independen and permanency. No Executive Chief who i the creature of party, and is engaged in scheming for party advantage or his own re election, can carry out the spirit of the En glish system. The experience of the French people with MacManon has demonstrated the danger to be apprehended from Executive resistance. The term of seven years is apparently insufficient to assure an independ-ence of party leanings. The Marshal-President has resisted the submission to popular will to the very verge of civil strife, and has been tempted to this course by his natural affinity with the Bonapartist party. So every President elected for a short term by a political faction, and for re-election, would be by similar partisanship. Yet it possible to conceive of a Cabinet change-able in keeping with the change of a popular majority, but without a permanent Executive to symbolize government and serve as the agent of the people in making the

associating the Chief Executive from partisar attachments and influences. But if the professions of the Times in favor of the responsible system of government be sincere, it is unaccountable that this journal should call for President HAYES' resignation as a step toward the attainmen of the British system. There has probably never been a President so much inclined to follow out the responsible theory as Mr. HAYES is. He has proceeded in that direction about as far as he can under the restraints of our laws and customs. He is less of a partisan than any President of recent years. He found in the popular House a majority made up of the party which opposed his election. He called to his Cabinet a member of that opposing party and placed him in the position where he comes in contact with the people more generally than any other Cabine He selected two or three others of his Cabinet on account of their quas independent attitude. He has made several appointments throughout the country from ong his political opponents. He has endeavored to establish a permanent civil service, which is an essential element of the responsible system. Had he carried out the theory of responsible government to the full extent, he would have selected a majority of his Cabinet from the moderate Democrate and a minority from the moderate Republic ans, to the exclusion alike of the Bourbon and the Implacables. But had he undertak en this course he would have been checked by the Senate, which has a Republican majority, and also the constitutional right to reject his appointments. He has gone as far as he could, and is doing much to familiarize the American people with the theory of a responsible Government, and to test it working and popularity. This tentative effort is much less dangerous than would be a radical departure and sudden plunge into the English system, even if the latter were pos

changes. Perhaps the Times, in abandoning

this impracticable scheme, has adopted th

best means that could be devised for allying

the American and British systems in sug

gesting a long term and ineligibility for re

lection as the most feasible plan for dis-

THE TRIBUNE is in quest of information. It asks the Journal to answer certain questions, which, being very accommodating, the Journal will do:

Is the bullion value of two half-dollars, four quarters, or ten dimes of our subsidiary coin worth about 85 cents in legal-tender gold? Yes or no? Yes.

Is not the purchasing-power value of this same stidiary coin something over 97 cents legal-tende gold? Yes or no?

gold? Yes or no?

Yes.

What is it that adds this 12 cents on the dollar to the value of the subsidiary coin—is ft not the legal-tender quality thereof? Yes or no?

No, sir, the copper pennics and the nickel three and five cent pieces which are in circulation have no "legal-tender quality."—are, in fact, of illepal coinage,—and yet these are paid out and received at par as "change," the same as are the subsidiary sliver coins you speak of. The fact that 85 cents worth of sliver coined into subsidiary pieces of money is actually passiful out and received as if equal to a greenback or a cold dollar, is not properly attributable to its "legal-tender quality." but to the urgent demand there is for these subsidiary coins for the practical and indispensable purposes of "change" in the daily and hourly transac-

r.-Evening Journal.
We are puzzled which most to admire in this newer, the ignorant cane froid exhibited, or the imbecility of the reason given to account for the 97-cent value of the subsidiary coins. Is it possible that a paper which has twinkled for nearly thirty-five years don't know enough to know that copper pennics and nickels are legal tenders? Every render of the Journal who has ever had occasion to turn to title "Legal-tender," page 712, and Sec. 8,587, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, has read the fol-

lowing: lowing:
SEC. 3,587. The minor coins of the United State
shall be a legal-tender, at their nominal value, for any
amount not exceeding 25 cents in any one payment.
The five-cent nickels are not intrinsically worth, perhaps, one-fifth or one-tenth of their nominal value, but by virtue of their legaltender quality which compels everybody to take them in payment of debt to the amount stated. the legal-tender quality and they would circuate for what they are commercially worth a netal, and no more; so of the copper pennies, their value would be 15 or 20 cents a por avoirdupois, or about two mills apiece! The urgent demand" argument will not elevate any metal above its market value as a comodity. If they were not legal-tender they would not be money, and would only circu-late by the pound. Anything to circulate at more than its intrinsic value must either be legal-tender for debts or be redeemable in legaltender. The "plain truth of the matter" is that the editor of the Journal has never studied even a hern-book on finance, and should in ustice to himself ignore it in his paper antil he has given the subject at least " two

have accomplished want may be equally satisfactory to them. They have stopped the process of retunding. In the meantime the United States Government is pay-ing 6 per cent interest on many inflitons of its debt, which might have been refunded at 4 per cept, except which might have been refunded at a per cest, except for the interference of the sliver men and the advo-cates of the repeal of the Itesumption act. The loss to the Government by this unnecessary suspension of the process of refunding will be many times greater than any gain it is likely ever to secure by paying the interest or principal of its bonds in sliver.

It is true that, notwithstanding there is a two-liked we desired in the control of the cont

hirds majority in Congress in favor of restoring the silver standard, the gold sharps have, b practicing the arts of parliamentary delay, pre-vented the dual passage of the bill before the holiday adjournment. They have thereby continued the payment of 6 per cent gold interest on \$739,000,000 of bonds whose interest by the outract is payable in silver, and whose principa is redeemable in the same kind of money. The New York Tribune and its proprietor, JAY GOULD, well know that the principal and interest of the 5-20 bonds are payable in "coin, i. e., silver dollars, at the option of the Govern ment. They also both know that wheneve the Government advertises that it will sell 4 per cent bonds for silver, and coins silver dollars so that the public can get them, the people will subscribe for such bonds in unlimited aggregates, and that, too, without the intervention of any patent syndicate contrivance. With the proceeds of those popular loan silver bonds the ment can recommence the "process of refund-ing," which had stopped of itself before the extra session in October convened. With the silver thus obtained by the sale of 4 per cent bonds the Government can tall in the 6 per cents and pay them off in "coin," according to the exact letter of the contract, and thereby stop the 6 per cent gold interest which the Government continues to pay through the manipu lations of the Shylocks. The loss to the Gor ernment by this unnecessary delay in passing the Silver bill, caused by the obstruction of the gold sharps, is about \$300,000 a week. If it were practicable, this loss ought to be taxed o the obstructionists who have caused it.

If making light-weight aliver legal-tender for it small sum of \$5 has the effect of keeping \$40,000,00 of such coin at a purchasing value of more t.m. per cent of legal-tender gold, why do you adsurdly a maliciously persist in calling a full-weight unlimite legal-tender dollar "a 51-cent coin?"—Ch. 2209 Trid

conclusion falls to the ground. A piece of money coined out of sliver bullion worth 91 cents would, by being made a legal-tender, probably be enhanced in value to pere guess, to suppose that it would neces worth even that much in excess of its intrinsic mark worth even that much in excess of its intrinsic mark value. Besides, it is not true that \$40,000,000 of th "light-weight silver legal-tender" have been issue and put into circulation. Thus far only \$28,000,000 of the subsidiary silver coin has been issued. When is shall have reached \$40,000,003, we will talk to yo

The Journal has forgotten or overlooked the subsidiary coins issued for greenbacks, which up to Nov. 1 amounted to over \$13,000,000. The fractional currency sent in for redemption were at that date over \$23,000,000. The exact mounts were, Nov. 1, as tollows: For fractional currency...... . \$23, 156, 163

.\$36,620,731 we have not learned, but, perhaps, a million But everybody has noticed the large quantity of old subsidiary coins issued before 1862, when the mints ceased to coin silver small change It is a very low estimate to place them a an aggregate of \$5,000,000, which would make the existing subsidiary silver at least \$42,000,000. The Journal will thus perceive that "the tim to talk about its value" has come. From all present appearances there will be no difficulty to float the entire \$50,000,000 of subsidiary silver authorized to be issued in addition to the old stock of coins which has come out of the hiding places. Thus we see that by virtue of the legal-tender attribute of \$5 more than forty millions of 85-cent silver is freely circulating with a purchasing power of 97 cents in legal tender gold. In the face of these facts, it is malicious to call a full-weight, full legal-tender dollar "a 91-cent coin."

The following sketch of the Blue-Grass farmer, taken from life by the idealistic editor of the Courier-Journal, supplies a long-felt want in

He will walk out on the front plazza of a morning, stirring the sugar in the bottom of the glass, followed, actually pursued, by the aroma of the thirty-year-old jug on the sideboard, and he will survey the landscape, as he strokes his chin to relieve the monotonous movement of the spoon, in the light of the perfect day. The sun, like a young sorrel helfer, is climbing the hill, pausing for a moment at the top. The dewdrops, half-drunken, as though they had taken a turn at thegipening corn, stagger about the eiges of the wood-lot, and try to be familiar with the blades of grass. The boys are taking the horses to water in the spring branch that flows off, a tiny strip of silver through the meadow. Two or three pretty girls flash their undyed blonde heads and unpainted red checks out of the second-story window to see that they are not outrivaled by the fillies. There is, to cut sentiment as short as one may at such a moment, a wealth of serenity and beauty, prosperous, luxuriant, virtuous, and happy life, which fills the soul of the provincial as he stirs the sugar in the glass, stroking anon the beard upon his He will walk out on the front plazza of a morain sugar in the glass, stroking anon the beard upon his chin, and causes him to say to himself: "Well, they may talk about their boulevards and their Centra Parks, their Union Clubs and their theatres, but, after all, is there anything in nature or in art equal to Ker To which the reader, after pondering awhile

upon the astonishing rhetoric of the Courser Journa', will probably be moved to remark that there is certainly nothing in nature or Several stage stories are floating about at

present, all going to show that the theatrical oses are not devoid of thorns. It is related that a few evenings ago, during a performance of "Romeo and Juliet" at Cleveland, the corpse of the hero happened to be lying directly derneath the drop curtain when that ponder corpse eyed with agonized expression for some moments the huge, round beam slowly but surely bearing down upon him. It was exceed ingly unfortunate that he was dead,-stone lead, -having given his last kick before noticin the embarrassment of his situation; hence, it was impossible for him to squirm out of the way under the paltry pretense of a dying throe. There was only a single alternative. With a look of intense disgust the corpse arose, walked a few paces to the rear, lay down and smoothed

his features in death as before. Unpl Of great actors. Jerrhason played recently at Troy, N. Y., and the matinee had an attendance of less than a hundred people. In the creating, just as he was about to dress for Jup l'as Winkle, a Deputy Sheriff seized his wardrobe. some woman had bought a ticket under a mis apprehension, and, her money not being refund-ed on demand, had brought a suit for damages. Such dreadful experiences as these surely of to put a damper upon the ambiyoung amateurs.

The New York papers unite in declaring Mr. BEECHER'S last Sunday sermon a great depart-ure from the old lines of orthodoxy. The Times

says:
Although Mr. BEECHER's religion is a no Although Mr. REECHER'S religion is a novelty in Relation to the creed of the religious body with which he is still connected, it has often before been preached by pure Radionalists. This probably evoluties why has latterly spoken with so much respect of the Chure of Rome. He has doubtless recognized at true the favority Rationalist provers that "there is no half-wabetween Rome and Reason." He respects the Rome Catholic Church because its assumption of infaithful makes its teachings logical and consistent. Ev he despites orthodox Protestantiam because have been seen as the supplies orthodox Protestantiam because have been seen as the supplies orthodox Protestantiam because have been seen as the supplies orthodox Protestantiam because have been seen as the supplies orthodox Protestantiam because have been seen as the supplies orthodox Protestantiam because have been supplied to the supplies of the supplier of the s makes its teachings logical and consistent. The despises orthodox Protestantism because, having rejected an infallible Church, it still clings to an infallible book, and insists that reason must how to revelation. The Roman Catholic who has committed adultery or perform the priest; the Kationalist aimer need not trouble himself concerning the consequences of his crime, since is disbelieves in future punishment; but the orthodox Protestant who commits grave crimes suffers from the dread of hell. Mr. Begeurz does not care to embrace Romanism, but he secures peace of mind by emoracing Rationalism, and there is no doubt that in so doing he proves himself a wise and prudent man.

To the Editor of The Tribune, fbe old silver dollar always weighed 412% rains of standard silver. The subsidiary dollar, since 1853, weighs 386 grains. The non legal-tender trade dollar, 420 grains standard

The Philadelphia Baptists have declared that the commercial and industrial depression of the ountry are due to moral causes, such as selfish ness, greed of gain, public and private dis-honesty, waste, recklessness, and a disregard of the rights of man and the laws of God. The remedy which they propose for these crying evils is prayer. As if the good people haven't been praying all these years.

The problem of using steam-power on the Erie Canal seems to have been partially solved during the past year, as the records of the Collector's office at Buffalo show that steam tugs and regular steamers have been plying to a considerable extent on the section of the canal between Buffalo and Tonawanda. Mor all of the boats have been worked profitably.

There is said to be a great anxiety in London as to the policy of the Government in relation to the Eastern question. In general terms it may be prophesied that there is less danger of England going to war than of the downfall or strength of the Liberal or peace party can on be known on a party vote in Parliament. The story of the lady who appeared at

Washington bail in a dress covered with bonds and bills is eclipsed by that of the Utah man who furnished his entire house with postage CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, on his own show-

ing, was a very promising youth of the ancient order of I. O. U. Senator PATTERSON had vertigo-and he

sn't out of the woods yet. The babies on exhibition at the Taber run to fat and blubber.

PERSONAL

Mommsen has just celebrated his 60th

birthday. Gen. Sherman is paying his family a brief isit at St. Louis. Farjeon, the novellst, constructs his novels

with the type-writer. Oakey Hall had an audience of less than a

Fannie Davenport will visit the South and England upon the conclusion of her present engagement at Booth's Theatre. The Springfield Remublican savs . " The

closing tableau in the Senate consisted of Senator Davis standing with an arm around the necks of Blaine and Conkling." Mr. Ruskin has come to the con-

that "music and precise dancing are, after all, the only safeguards of morality." Mrs. Shermas is going to take the sage in hand. Mr. William E. Darwin, eldest son of

the eminent naturalist, was married in London on Nov. 29, to Sara Price Ashburner, daughter of the ate Theodore Sedgwick, of New York. Beecher's congregation was increased this year by the accession of thirty-four members, and the membership numbers 2,545. The centribu-tions, however, amounted to only \$10,429, but

Several Indianapolis ladies called upon Gov. Blue-Jeans Williams for charitable contributions. "Why don't you stop building churches," he asked, "and leave off dressing

Mr. Alexander McClure contradicts the re Mr. Alexander McClure contradicts the report that he is about to become editor of the New York Tribune in place of Whitelaw Reid. Nobody has ever approached him on the subject, and he would not accept the position if it were offered to him. It is gratifying to hear that the highest salary paid in the country for journalistic services wouldn't compensate Mr. McClure for abandoning his interest in the already liberal and steadily growing profits of the Philadelphia Times.

Kate Field writes to Jenny June to deny that she had gone abroad because she could not get a living in America, "which was a sad commentary on the gallantry of the American man." Miss Field says: "I came here (London) because I wanted to come, not because I was driven. As to the gallantry of the American man, the best friends I have in the world are American men, and if I have not married one it is because I love too many of them. American men, at home and abroad, are the finest fellows I know."

Prince Charles has issued the following order of the day to the Roumanian army: "From the first day that you encountered the enemy the Emperor of Russia has been able to convince himself of your bravery. The praises passed upon you by that august Sovereign were as dear to you as laurels, since his Majesty has conferred upon you as laurels, since his Majesty has conferred upon yes a special mark of honor by his presence and participation in the heroic dangers of the field of battle. The Roumanian army will preserve an eternal remembrance of the days when Alexander west under fire before your eyes, and of the day when the august and mighty Chief of the Imperial army whose allies we are inspected our positions, braving, intrepid soldier as he is, the fire of the enemy in the fort bearing his name. His Majesty has deigned to accept at my hands our military medal. Our emblem of gallantry on the breast of that asgest Monarch will be an eternal honor to the Rosmanian army, and will stimulate it to fresh sacrifices and fresh successes." fices and fresh successes."

Mr. W. W. Story made an interes speech the other day to a Senate Committee on the subject of the Washington Monument. Mr. Story presented two plans for dealing with the mons-ment—without deciding in favor of either, though ment-without deciding in favor of either, though he would probably prefer to see its construction begon anew. One is to complete the present mon-ument, shandoning the idea of making an obelosk, and improving its rigid and barren outlines in a way that he suzgests, but to place the statue at the base with suitable surroundings. The necessity for some change in the plan for the position of the statue Mr. Story illustrates by showing that, to be seen at all well on the top of the monument, it must be nearly or quite a hundred feet high. But seen at all well on the top of the monument, must be nearly or quite a hundred feet high. B his suggestion for rebuilding is far more attractiv It is, in brief, that the monument should resemb somewhat the Albert Memorial Statue, the beau

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FORE

Todleben to Take the Army of witc

Vigorous Opera upon Against Shumla, and

Suleiman Pasha and ing to the De ano

An Anti-Russian D Lone

Rumors that Engl Full Ownership

SULEIMAN'S BULGARIA DESERTED, OF THE QUADRILA

[By Cable to The LONDON, Dec. 21-Pasha, with 10,000 me stantinople from Var Adrianople, to take con Roumelia. The move his army by the same leaving a strong garri WILD RUMORS OF A PI

were started in Consta there, but they are gr gives him nearly all r Adrianople, and is, th has been appointed to

army of the Czarowit Russia. The siege and Rasgrad will now The Russian flank is still progressing, been so heavily rein are on the defensive, is pushing around the carry Nisch, they w

open an easy road to . THE TONE OF T still shows grave fears
Times, hitherto peace
ready to join the war Russian meeting is ca for Dec. 29.

vance on Sofia, the co

Heavy snow-storr Batoum, but both vested except on one

THE SEA!
THE TURKS FALLING
LONDON, Dec. 20.—A
reports that Suleiman has arrived at Constan goes to Adrianople Army of Roumelia. S is explained by the of the ice and passes, heavy material ed-by railway to Varu

It is thought, also, troops from the Qua Roumelia by land dire on the Lower Lom wit A correspondent Gen. Todleben will ass

A correspondent at (the bombardment of LONDON, Dec. 21.—
telegraphs: Since the note to the Powers, the find more advocates.

Great Britain has son
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which the Porte deck THE NONarticle, throws out st that Parliament will 'or the purchase of aind in Egypt, post

ing interest in the S suzerainty over Egy morning note a bonds yesterday, an Among the rumor

sary the summonin armaments of war, for the purchase of Every attempt to dissensions in the Ca

The retirement of ister, is by no means NEWSPAL The Times says the ain is not endangere are interests not the war, except so far the whole Ottoman might be more stro acter of war. nance of the Otto independence. It we ment meets, that it inspired by that te mental vision and

The Daily News

LONDON, Dec. 20 Marquis of Harcon to London, is to be A Paris dis

Paradol. aged 17 ye The cause of the a remembered that father, committed France to the United

New York, etter says that

played recently at ce had an attendance pie. In the evening, o dress for Rip Van ized his wardrobe. a ticket under a mis-ney not being refundsuit for damages.

nite in declaring Mr. rmon a great depart-thodoxy. The Times

The Tribune.

Will you please explain in the old aliver dollar, and oblige as old your paper? The mass impathy with the silver J. P. L. Iways weighed 4124.

er. The subsidies. er. The subsidiary 386 grains. The non-490 grains standard

ts have declared that rial depression of the auses, such as selfish-plic and private dis-ss, and a disregard of laws of God. The se for these crying good people haven't been partially solved the records of the records of the

show that steam have been plying to ne section of the canal wanda. Moreover, eat anxiety in London ernment in relation In general terms it here is less danger of an of the downfall of istry. The immense peace party can only

in Parlian y who appeared at s covered with bonds at of the Utah man house with postage

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structs his novels ce of less than a roy. He dismissed sit the South and of her present en-

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his family a brief

neisted of Senator ound the necks of the conclusion are, after all, the Mrs. Sherman is eldest son of

daughter of the lork. increased this r members, and The contribu-r \$10,429, but was \$46,000. called upon ritable contri-stop building off dressing in adicts the re

adicts the re or of the New Reid. Nobody ubject, and he were offered to the highest sal-distic services or abandoning

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anople. An Anti-Russian Demonstration Called for to Take Place in London. Eumors that England Contemplates Full Ownership of the Suez Canal.

FOREIGN.

the Army of the Czaro-

witch.

Vigerous Operations Resolved

upon Against Rustchuk,

Shumla, and Rasgrad.

Suleiman Pasha and His Army March-

ing to the Defense of Adri-

nitting the question, will oppose negotiations.

THE NON-COMBATANTS.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

LONDON. Dec. 20.—The Times, in its leading article, throws out strong indications of belief that Parliament will be asked to vote money or the purchase of further interest of some aind in Egypt, possibly the Khedive's remaining interest in the Suez Canal and the Porte's suzerainty over Egypt. Financial articles this morning note a marked firmness in Egyptian bonds yesterday, and ascribe it to political rea-

PARLIAMENT. Among the rumored projects making necesfor the purchase of the Turkish fleet.

Brery attempt to strike out a new foreign policy for the Government revives, it is said, dissensions in the Cabinet.

The retirement of Lord Durby, Foreign Minister, is by no means improbable.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

The Times says the supremacy of Great Britain is not endangered; at the same time, there are interests not threatened by the progress of war, except so far as the mutual colesion of the whole Ottoman Empire is threatened, which might be more strongly protected than they are by acts not in any degree savoring of the character of war. We are not going to allow our interests to be bound up with the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire in its integrity or independence. It will be found, when Parliament meets, that the communications the Min-isters will have to make in both Houses are not inspired by that terror which now disturbs the

mental vision and distracts the judgment of so The Daily News says: "We think Parliament is summoned to approve the war preparations."

FRANCE.

PRENCH AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES. LONDON, Dec. 20.—A Paris dispatch says the Marquis of Harcourt, the French Ambassador to London, is to be removed, and the Marquis of Banneville will go as Ambassador to Con-

A Paris dispatch says a son of M. Prevost-Paradol, aged 17 years, shot himself yesterday. The cause of the act is unknown. It will be remembered that M. Prevost Paradol, the father, committed suicide when Minister of France to the United States.

CUBA.

were dispersed, leaving fifty-nine dead and 121 prisoners. Among the latter are two aides-decamp of Maximo Gemez, and fourteen officers. The Spanish had tweive killed and nineteen wounded. Very important correspondence was found on the aides-de-camp.

Twenty-three men and seven women surrendered ou the 9th inst. near Puerto Principe. Apother prominent insurgent, Arsenio Batariba, has likewise surrendered. Todleben to Take Command of

GREAT BRITAIN. TEN PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The gable of Milne's Rotel, in Edinburg, which was weakened by the fire, fell to-day, burying several persons in the ruins. Ten persons were killed.

AMUSEMENTS.

MOTHER GOOSE SOIREE. MOTHER GOOSE SOIREE.

The cntertainment given at Farwell Hall last evening in the interest of the Central Homeopathic Free Dispensary may be set down as a success, fashionably, artistically, and financially. The size of the audience was considerable; it was respectable, for there were clergymen present; and it is presumed that all paid their way, with the exception of the doorkeeper and the ushers, who are mixed up with the current expenses.

The artistic effect produced with the aid of purely amateur material was certainly creditable to the

ly amateur material was certainly creditable to the skill and patience of Mr. Bartlett, who was the

Canal.

SULEIMAN'S RETREAT.

BUDARIA DEFERTED, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE QUADRILATERAL FORTRESSES.

(By Cable to The Chicago Tribuns.)

London, Dec. 21—4 a. m.—Suleiman Pasha, with 10,000 men, has arrived in Constantinople from Varna, on his way to Adrianople, to take command of the army in Roumelia. The movement of the bulk of his army by the same route is in progress, leaving a strong garrison in the Quadrilateral fortress.

WILD EUNORS OF A PROBABLE COUP D'ETAT were started in Constantinople on his arrival there, but they are groundless. This route gives him nearly all rail communication to Adrianople, and is, therefore, better than to cross the mountains on foot.

OEN. TODLEBEN

has been appointed to the command of the army of the Czarowitch, who will return to Russia. The siege of Rustchnk, Shumla, and Rasgrad will now be pushed.

The Russian flank movement toward Sofia is still progressing, and Gen. Ghourko has been so heavily reinforced that the Turks are on the defensive, while his new column is pushing around their left. If the Servinss carry Nisch, they will join Ghourko's ad
The mitstic effect produced with the sid of purchy shall and patience of Mr. Bartlett, who was to the master of ceremines of the master of ceremonies on the statuesque positions, and perinaphe was kelped through the distinct of plain basiness the ability of the army his good fortune in finding apt scholars. All side poor fortune in finding apt scholars, and goord fortune in finding apt scholars. All side poor fortune in finding apt scholars. All side poor fortune in finding apt scholars, and good fortune in finding apt scholars. All side poor fortune in finding apt scholars. All side poor fortune in finding apt scholars. All sides of the relieve and some the scholars. All sides of the relieve and some the scholars. All sides of the relieve and some tribunes, and some tribunes and some tribunes, and some tribunes and some tribunes, and

times, but they are groundens. This roated gives him nearly all rail constitutions to the property of the prop

That satisfied the agent.

But last might there was a mishap, a misunderstanding. Little Jack Horner was sitting in the corner, cresses in character, eating has Christmas pie. He put in his thume to pull out that immortal plum, and suddenly there came forth instead of the plum of our childhood, a little girl, nee Gaskins, who funnediatery began dancing the cac mea.—a Spaalsh cance,—a dance of the hot, passionate South, a dance of waving arms and twirring legs, and flashing feet and closing castanets. The noon prayer-meeting has taken piace there but six nours before, and yet on the platform where Dr. Everts, and Mr. Farwell, and B. F. Jacobs had prayed and spoken, flashed forth this dainty little creature in the briefest of skirts, glittering with ornaments, and postured and pirou-tited—"waved the white arm, and pointed the pilant toe"—before the delighted audience. If any of the representatives of the Y. M. C. A. were there, a blush of horror, a cold chill of amazement, must have tonched their cheeks and hearts. The managers say that it was an omission, an inadvertance, that the little girl who lay couched in the pie had not been told that her part was cut out of the programme, and hence it was that the injunctions of the Y. M. C. A. were disobeyed. They feel that they are innocent of any intentional misdeed, and are inclined to fortify themselves with the examples of David, Herodias, and other ladies and gentlemen of Holy Writ. They are affaid, however, that the owners of the hall will think that this was a bit of wanton defance; that they will have to be called in with his new apparatus for the purpose of cleansing it. Still, they say if they are innocent and their programme of the programme of the programme of their programme of the programme of the programme. But with his new apparatus for the purpose of cleansing it. Still, they say if they are turned out into the cold, that they will get McCornick's Hail and continue their performances there. It they should be evicted on account of this innocent cachuca,

who hay concled in the pue had not been rold thank her part was ent out of the programme, and hence it was that the lajunctions of the Y. M. C. A were control. They feel that they are innoced in the program of the half was a second of the program of the half will think that the owners of the half will think that they will great the control of the program of the half will think the room has been defined; that they will think the room has been defined; that they will think the room has been defined; that they will think the room has been defined; that they will such a think the room has been defined; that they will such a think the room has been defined; that they will great the room of the program of th appear in opera here as a substitute, and to take roles at short notice. So that she does not do herself full justice. This was the case last evening. Although she sang it very prettily, she failed in the concerted effects to fill them out with her light voice, and dramatically she made the serious mistake of supposing the simple-minded, natural oceant girl. Zerlana, to be a coquetish and mischievous maid. The result was that there was a constant attempt to act too much, and to invest her character with too mugh of knowingness. The remaining paris, with the exception of Giacomo (Morton) and Lorenzo (Turner) were taken by old friends. Mr. Morton, although an excellent actor in serious paris, as witness his admirable personation of Giacomo sufficiently to oring out its humors, consequently leaving Mr. Peakes to sustain the humor alone, which, fortunately, he was able to do. He has never been more grotesque or rollicking in this part than he was last evening. Mr. Turner sang his masic very cleverly, but he was about as impassioned in the role of the lover as the post of Zerlana's bedistead. That old stigma of English operaties, "good singers and poor actors," peculiarly applies to Mr. Turner. Nrs. Seguin and Br. Castle cave the roles of Lady Alleash and Fra Dievolo with their usual excellence, and Mr. Seguin, as the Englishman, added to the drollery of his personation by going through Zerlana's bed with a crash, as Bellini did once, thereby bringing the Rose, as well as the bed, down, and securing a call before the curtain by the accident, asthough very nearly destroyne the gravity of the artists on the stage. This evening "The Chimes of Normandy", will be given.

THE HERSHEY SCHOOL RECEPTION. ANOTHER DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS.

New York: Dec. 20.—A Havana (Cuba) letter says that a body of 250 insurgents was lately encountered by a Spanish column in the neighborhoof (Santa Spiritor, and, after an og two hours, the insurgents by Miss Carrie T. Kingman; Mendelssohn's

NOTES. Mr. D. H. Harkins takes his benefit at the Adel-phi this evening, playing by request "King Rich-Frank Skiff is repainting and decorating the walls around the box-office of Haverly's, with a view to make an impression on Rose Eytings when she comes.

she comes.

"Sidonie" continues on the boards at McVicker's till the end of this week. For the holidays "Beauty and the Beast" and "Simpson & Co." are being prepared.

Miss Hose Eytinge, George Boniface, and Duff's entire Broadway Theatre Company left New York last evening for this city. Mine. Betty Rigl, who leads the ballet in "Antony and Cleopatra," will be here on Saturday. The scenery, costumes, and other paraphernalia of the piece is on the way.

ANOTHER CONSTABLE SHOT. Colored Man Defends His Property with a Revolver, and the Constable Retires from the Scene with a Builet in His Neck. Each succeeding day since the shooting of Mc-Elligott has brought some tale of woful defeat of Elligott has brought some tale of woful defeat of the constabilary. Yesterday afternoon the usual scriumage took place at No. 110 Fourth avenue, the residence of James Taylor. The building is an old two-story frame house, the upper portion of which was badly scorched some six months ago, the family barely escaping suffocation. This, Taylor says, was the beginning of his troubles. The house was at the time owned by himself, and he held a lease of the ground from F. R. Otta a brother to a writ of restitution was obtained by the landlord from Justice Ford, of Hyde Park, and a few days after the fire a Constable came and dumped the

THE COMMISSIONERS.

HOW WAS HE KILLED? Yesterday morning County Physician Holden and Drs. O. J. Price and McVickar went to Calvary

Cemetery and exhamed for examination the body of John McCarthy, 65 years of age, who was of John McCarthy, 65 years of age, who was found dead on the evening of Nov. 24 on the tracks of the Alton Railroad, near the Lime street Crossing. It was supposed at the time that he had been run down while returning from work by switch-engine No. 63, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by the Cordone's jury. Deceased left a wife and six children in poor circumstances at No. 178 Farrel much as the paper dollar, why the silver dollar, and they have insuitated a suit for \$10,000 damages. It was then that some one discovered that McCarthy could not have been killed by the engine. The engineer and freman were positive that they have as great a purchasing power as that paper dollar."

In the first place, the legal-tender qualification, it seems to me, has but little to do with the value of the paper dollar. The paper dollar. The paper doll in the Worked out in the House of Correction, and

the hands and feet were extended, but were inside the rails. There was no mark of the wheels having touched or even grazed the body. It was still warm when found. The railroad authorities maintain that the man was murdered and placesi on the track as a blind. There were no marks on the body about the legs, where the cowcather would have struck him, and it was impossible for him to be rolled under the engine, the free-box of which is only four and a half inches from the ground, and have thirteen loaded caps pass over him without mangling the body. The death-blow was evidently inflicted by some duli instrument which crushed in the breast-bone and ribs, and such a wound, it is claimed, could not be inflicted by the cars. The police have taken the case in hand, and are sprking up the murder theory, and, unless they find something to indicate foul play, there is likely to be a lively wrangle in the suit for damages.

SILVER.

CONGRESSMAN HAZELTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Representative WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Representative George C. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, will remain here during the holiday recess, and will devote his time to departmental business and to the preparation of work for the regular session. Mr. Hazelton has very positive and defined views upon the silver question, and in the course of a conversation recently with The Tribung correspondent gave expression to those views in the manner detailed below. It will be observed that Mr. Hazelton thinks the President should at least have not expressed the dedent dent should at least have not expressed the de-stre to exclude the old silver dollar from any place in the coin of the country, and should have given that dollar a chance, so that it might be ascertained whether or not it will not prove the equal of gold. Mr. Hazelton considers that the condition precedent to resumption is the re-

monetization of silver.
"What appear to you, Mr. Hazleton, to be the essential conditions of resumption?"
"I look upon resumption, either at the time now fixed by law or further on in the future, as conditional absolutely upon the remonetiza-tion of silver, and its future increased coinage and recognition as money—side by side with gold—as it has been in the past history of our own Government and as it is to-day nations of the leading old World; and upon this also depends largely the arrival of trade and composite and the vest the revival of trade and commerce, and the vast business enterprises which engage capital and labor in the United States." "What arguments do the bullionists make against silver?"

"I have noticed that among the gold advo-"I have noticed that among the gold advo-cates here at the Capital nearly all make con-cessions in favor of the use of silver as a lim-ited auxiliary to our metallic currency. The contest seems to be between those who would use it in a degraded form, limiting its The contest seems to be between those who would use it in a degraded form, limiting its legal-tender capacity in any event, and those who would restore it to its original status in American coinage, increased in amount, with unlimited legal-tender capacity, and regulate its value so as to place the 'silver dollar' at par with what is now 'full legal-tender money,' and employ it alike with gold in the gigantic work of resumption and the payment of the public indebtedness, and all the purposes of trade and commerce, and thus give the nation two strong arms of financial power, instead of one impaired and weakened by the loss of the other. The Director of the Mint concedes that 'there should be a silver dollar authorized by law as an auxiliary to the money of large payments,' and further says 'that with our present minting capacity we could with a full working force coin silver dollar places at the rate of \$2,000,000 per month, and at the same time manufacture the necessary gold, trade, and fractional silver coinage. The issue of silver dollars for circuistion to the amount above stated (\$2,000,000 per month) would no doubt prove of much benefit to the public, and aid in stimulating the revival of business. It would also serve to steady the value of silver, and protect an important mining interest'; nor does the President or the Secretary of the Treasury, who seem to be in accord upon this question, disparage silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of limited legal-tender, and claim, as a matter of law, honor, and expediency, that the public debt of the United States is justly payable in gold coin alone, or in coin of equal value, which means, of course, coin of unlimited legal-tender capacity. In other words, they are in favor of maintaining the circulation of the two metals in course, coin of unlimited legal-tender capacity. In other words, they are in favor of maintaining the circulation of the two metals of course, coin of unlimited legal-tender capacity. In other words, they are in f issued at a time when the gold dollar was the only coin in circulation or contemplated by either the Government or the holders of the bonds as the coin in which they were to be paid.'"
"What answer do you make to the cry of the

"What answer do you make to the cry of the bondholder that a payment of the bonds in silver is a breach of faith?"

"Suppose, for the sake of argument, that gold were as much below par to-day as the silver was above par at the times the acts of Congress authorizing this bonded indebtedness were passed, viz.: prior to February, 1873, what would be the good faith of the Government under such circumstances? Would the bondholder say 'We were to be paid in gold coin alone?' What reason was there for such an understanding octween the Government and the bondholder as the President insists upon!—silver was more valuable than gold. Were the bondholder seeking investment in that which was worth the least when they were not even asked so to do! In 1861 the silver dollar of 413% grains, since demonstrated, was worth 108.10 in American gold coin; in 1862, 104.06; in 1863, 104.06; in 1864, 104.06; in 1865, 103.52; in 1863, 103.63; in 1864, 104.06; in 1865, 103.52; in 1869, 102.25; and in 1873, 102.67; in 1871, 102.57; in 1872, 102.25, and in 1873, 100.46, being at a premium above the dollar in American gold coin when it was hit on the head by a blow from the great power that had given it life. And yet, during nearly all this time the bondholder did not 'contemplate' that he was to be paid in such coin. In 1872 the Government coined \$1,112,961, and in 1873, 1977,150, in this 'dollar of the fathers,' and had minted since 1883 \$8,045,388 of the same silver coinage, aside from the trade-dollar and subsidiary colu. Does it look as if the President had seen and read the act of March, 1804, when he made this declaration in 'his message' It had oeen contended that the principal of certain kinds of bonds issued prior to this time were payable in greenbacks, and the interest only in coin. The dividing line of conflicting coinion was between greenbacks and the interest only in coin. The dividing line of conflicting nonline was between the two metallic currencys—when he made this declaration in 'his message' It had oeen contended that t

bondholder that a payment of the bover is a breach of faith?"

States."

"What remedy would you propose?"

"Give this 'silver dollar of the fathers' a just and reasonable opportunity to assert its true relative value to gold by restoring it to its original place in American coinage and circulation, and then, if it shall not stand on a par with gold, regulate its value accordingly as has been done in the past bistory of Congressional legislation. You will not thus impair the public faith, but increase the capacity of the nation to maintain its faith."

E. B. W.

LEGAL-TENDER MONEY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

LAPAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 17.—In answering

"Objections to Remonetization." in your to-day's issue, you advance an argument whose

tween these values and the present gold value is all that can be credited to the legal-tender qualification.

In the second place, it seems to me that it is the very limitation of the legal-tender character of silver half-doilars that keeps them at their present value. This sounds paradoxical, but examine it for a moment. Because the small coins are receivable for all dues under \$5\$, its power becomes equal to the paper dollar for sums under that amount, and transactions in small amounts constitute a large share of all business transactions. But as long as they possess only limited legal-tender qualities there is no fear that the paper dollars will ever be paid in them, and thus the paper dollar is prevented from decliuling to the value of the small coins. In the third place, if silver be remonetized and made full legal-tender, the paper dollars will be redeemed on and after Jan. 1, 1879, in silver dollars, hence the paper dollar in value, but will decline to the present worth of a dollar due in silver Jan. 1, 1879, plus what the legal-tender qualification may enhance its value.

You say also that "if a valueless piece of paper can be made equivalent to 97 cents in gold by being made a legal-tender for certain limited purposes, the silver dollar which is now worth 92 cents as metal, when made a legal-tender for all purposes, the silver dollar which is now worth 92 cents as metal, when made a legal-tender for all purposes, the silver dollar which is now money as the irredeemable paper dollar."

I repeat that the "valueless piece of paper" obtains its value principally by virtue of its character as a promissory note against a reliable party, and that it is not "irredeemable," unless the Resumption act is repealed, but payable Jan. 1, 1879.

If silver be remonetized, I think there is no doubt that the price of eller buillion will ed-

gold by being made a venerance received and the proposed the street of the with the proposed to the residence of an an artingeline to retain official may be provided by their street of the proposed to the p

A DETROIT SILVER MAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DETROIT, Dec. 15.—I am delighted with your treatment of the silver question. There is "no other name by which we can be saved." If our advisers and Congressmen were at home, and knew anything of the condition of affairs, it would seem impossible to conceive of a stupidity that would strike silver out of the money of the world. I am a resumptionist square out, but resumption without silver is simply impossible. What I wish to say is this, you have struck the right man when you hit Secretary Sherman. He seems to have no faith in the beople, but unlimited faith in the sharps. If new bonds were for sale for lawful money in every commercial centre, I believe the people would absorb them by the million, instead of putting their money in savings banks. Here we are in the hands of the Ishmaelites. Our Detroit papers are organs of money sharps, and our people have no means of hearing but one side from their home papers. I hope you will keep it warm. The party that gets on the wrong side of this question will never be heard of in future elections. Mark the prediction.

HOW BACTNE FEELS ON SILVER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Dec. 18.—The people of this place thank your paper for the able and fear-less manner in which you handle the subject of demonetizing the silver dollar, and they hope you will not yield until the swindling legisla-

you will not yield until the swindling legislation is repealed. No meeting has as yet been called to discuss this subject. At a meeting held in November, during the campaign, exsenator Doollitle ventilated the action of Congress in demonetizing the silver dollar. His speech opened the eyes of our people, and it is safe to say that nine out of every ten are redhot for wiping out this law. If not repealed this session of Congress, a simon-pure par-dollar man will be elected in this district next fall, and no other question will be discussed during the campaign. Yours truly.

A. P. Dutton.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, Dec. 20.—Arrived, steamships Faraday, from London, and Bothnia, from Liv-

London, Dec. 20.—The steamships Denmark, from New York, and Nova Scotian, from Baitimore, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Three steamships, each with a full cargo, leave this port for Europe to-day, the City of Brussels, of the Innan Line, being the dist vessel to sail under the new arrangement of the British Post-Office Department.

ment.

New York, Dec. 20.—Arrived, steamer State of Georgia, from Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 20.—Arrived, steamship Nevada, from New York. SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 20.—The Legislature took a recess until Jan. 16. The most important measure adopted was the ratifying of the amendment to the State Constitution which levies an annual tax of two mills upon all taxable property in the State for the support of free schools. On the final passage to-day more than two-thirds voted affirmatively.

The Committee to investigate the bonded debt will report immediately after recess. No special class of bonds will be declared fraudulent, but only particular bonds which were issued irregularly.

CONKLING AND BLAINE.

David Davis in the Role of Peace-Maker—A Graphic Description of a Great Scene in the United States Senate.

A few days since we took the liberty of referring to Senate. Desire the Maker of Illinois and Indiana. ring to Senator David Davis, of Illinois, as a man whose usefulness was impaired by his inability to settle anywhere. Let us hasten to add that Senator David Davis has a mission. He is

a peace-maker. He has reconciled those ancient focs, Blaine and Conkling. And this is how it

focs, Blaine and Conkling. And this is how it came about: The quarrel had been one of long standing. Each had called the other hard names, and neither had forgotten the abuse which he had received from the other. But both longed to be conciliated. When Conkling's fight over the Custom-House appointments in New York came on, Blaine's heart was stirred. It was a grand thing to stand by New York came on, Blaine's heart was stirred.

It was a grand thing to stand by the Custom-House patronage, and when Blaine heard Conking's cry, "A Conkling for the tide-waters!" it roused him like the call of a trumpet. There was something in his soul that responded to the desomething in his soul that responded to the defiance of a man struggling to retain official patronage. He voted with Conkling. The great man was deeply touched by this tribute to

IOWA STATE GRANGE. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 14.—The State Grange has been in session here during the week, with sixty of the 100 members in attendance. The action of the National Grange in reducing

initiation fees to \$3 for males and \$1 for females. mitiation fees to \$3 for males and \$1 for females,
was ratified as to lemales.
A resolution was adopted in favor of compulsory education, and requesting the Legislature to provide the necessary legislation there-

for.

A resolution was adopted in favor of the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the Resumption act, and requesting the Legislature to memorialize Congress to legislate in accord-

A motion to dissolve connection with the National Grange was lost. A resolution in favor of reducing membership from 100 to 50 was rejected.

The salary of the Master was fixed at \$150, The salary of the Master was fixed at \$150, with postage and stationery. The offices of Secretary and State Agent were consolidated, and the salary fixed at \$1,000, with postage and stationery, and \$550 for clerk-hire.

A resolution was adopted indorsing the effort of County Supervisors in the State to reduce the burdens of taxation; and the Master of the Grange was instructed to urge the State Convention of Supervisors to procure legislation on the following subjects:

1. The abolition of the Grand Jury.

2. To compel litigants to give security for costs.

2. To compet litigants to give security for costs.

3. To tax all costs to the losing party,—the winning party to pay the jury before the verdict is recorded.

4. To fix the fee of attorneys appointed by courts to defend criminals.

5. To regulate and fix the compensation of shorthand court-reporters.

6. To investigate the propriety of abolishing County Superintendents of Public Schools.

7. To compel Sheriffs to report fees, as other county officers do.

7. To compel Sheriffs to report fees, as other county officers do.

A proposition to abolish all laws for the collection of debts was lost.

A proposition for the organization of a Patrons' Life Insurance Company was accepted, and the matter referred to a special committee to draft articles of lucorporation and perfect the plan of operation, which is to be carried into effect and be under control of the Executive Committee of the State Grange.

The Secretary's report showed alarge decrease in membership and subordinate Granges during the year, and, as a consequence, a badly-depleted Treasury. He recommended vigorous missionary work among backsliders, and rigid economy in expenses.

Special Correspondence of the State Grange were elected for the ensuing year:

Matter—O. H. P. Bachanan.

Occaser—S. H. Bonham.

Lecturer—J. W. Murphy.

Steward—J. Trustcher.

Assistant Stewards—J. T. Gianque, Mrs. A. B. Smedley.

Chapidain—D. B. Clark.

Assidant Stewards—J. T. Gianque, Mrs. A. B. Smedley, Chaplain—D. B. Clark.
Treasurer—M. L. Devin.
Gatekeeper—H. P. Richardson.
Ceres—Mrs. Spencer Day.
Flora—Mrs. J. W. Marphy.
Pomona—Mrs. O. H. P. Buchanas
Mesars. Hoagland of Fayette, Blackford, and Murphy, were appointed a Committee on Cooperation.

operation.

A committee of five, with the Master as Chairman, was appointed to look after the rallroad question before the Legislature during the session, and secure the interests of the agricultural classes in all enactments.

A substitute for the Committee, that the work be done at home among the Representatives, that

lass-legislation may be avoided, was laid on th

class-legislation may be avoided, was laid on the table.

On Friday it was voted to permit delinquent members of subordinate Granges to join other Granges on payment of 25 cents, 10 cents of which shall go to the State Grange.

The report of the Committee to amend the Constitution of Pomona Grange, by striking from Sec. 3 215. and inserting 26; and striking out all after the words "four women," in the same section, and inserting "fourth-degree members in good standing": also, striking out "Masters," and inserting "Post-Masters and their wives who are Matrons"; also, striking out all other restrictions on fourth-degree members, and changing the fees from \$5 to \$3 for males, and 50 cents for females, was adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions asked the adoption of a resolution in favor of amending the Code of 1873, Sec. 2,073, so that no higher tax be collected than 6 per cent; and of a law making the incorporating of penalty and attorneys' fees for collection in promissory notes, usury; but the Grange refused to adopt it.

The quorum of the Grange refused to adopt it.

The quorum of the Grange was changed from fifty to twenty.

A resolution asking an appropriation by the Legislature of \$2,500 to the State Agricultural Society was tabled.

The Executive Committee was instructed to redistrict the State three months prior to the next meeting of the Grange, and no county to be allowed more than two delegates.

The Committee on Co-operation presenten a partial report, in which was expressed full considence in the success of the co-operative system; and asked further time to collect statistics and facts thereon; which was granted, the Committee to report to the public press.

The officers were duly installed, and the Grange adjourced sine die.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Springfield, Dil., Dec. 20.—Gov. Cullom today pardoned out of the Penitentiary W. Sailly,
who was convicted of robbery at the Juse,
1875, term of the Cook County Criminal Court,
and entenced to the Penitentiary for four years.
The State's Attorney and prosecuting witness
united in the petition for clemency.

The date for holding the proposed National
Guard Convention has been changed from the
8th to the 15th of January, Over 300 militis
officers have signified their intention to be
present. Reduced rates on railroads have been
secured for visiting officers.

COAL-TRAIN WRECKED.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., Dec. 20.—A broken rafthe Philadelphia & Reading Railroad caused wreck of an engine and forty coal-ladea this morning.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Chas. Gossage & Co ...

SHAWLS.

We would suggest an inspection of our unusually fine stock of

Shetland Shawls!

Just out of the Custom House, which were manufactured expressly for us in special designs and weights, suitable for Promenade or Evening Wear, "Specially Desirable for Holiday Gifts."

Real India Shawls!

Filled and Open Centres, at prices largely conceded. Also the popular and Stylish Dacca Shawls

"At Very Moderate Prices!" Imported and Domestic Wool

Shawls in all the best grades and colors and the freshest and most stylish patterns. Priced low to close! Large Reductions throughout the Dep't!

Chas. Gossage & Co., State and Washington-sts.

MINTON TILES.

MINTON TILES

TILE FLOWER BOXES FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS AT REDUCED PRICES.

CHAS. L. PAGE, AGENT, Importer of MINTON HOLLINS & CO. 5

TILES FOR FURNITURE HEARTHS, MANTELS, FIRE-PLACES, VESTIBULES, Etc., Etc.

Jackson & Dearborn sts. MEDICAL

BOYER'S MELISSE CORDIAL. (Ean de Melisse des Carmes.)

A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH AND ALL NERVOUS AFFECTIONS. GET THE GENUINE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Jeneral Depot at BOYER'S, 50 Park-place, New York,

General Depot at BOYER'S, 59 Park-place, New York,
VAN SCHAACK, STRVENSON & CO.,
Wholesase Dealers, Chicago.
FURS,

200 SETS
Blaying purchased at a great
secrifice 220 Sets Rich Quality
Maine and Canada Mint Sets,
we offer them at prices assaily
paid for lower grades of goods. SETS | Splendid Sets, SACRIFICE, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35.

Goods Sent C. O. D. if Desired. R. T. MARTIN POPULAR FUR HOUSE 154 State-st.

STOVE POLISH. THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

STOVE POLISH Banks first in the size of the blocks, in its freedom from dust, in the orilliancy of its jet-black gloss, in its durability on the store, and a like quickness and case of application, thereby making it the chearpart, clean-est, most handsome store-poing in the world, saying time and labor in its use, and making is

EVERY WOMAN'S FRIEND.

Try it, and see if ft is not so.
For sale by all grocers. Trude supplied by
W. T. MAGFARLAND.
21b and 217 Lake-st.

THE VALUES OF THE BUILDINGS OR STO he insurance, especially the latter. They wed, however, that the stock was worth

of \$240,000.
Ison Greenfield said that, at the time when st noticed the outbreak of the fire, he was ling on the store-floor, at about the angle e L formed by the two buildings. He heard plosion. He was talking with Dundas about getting out a preparation suddenly a sheet of flame and shower of ks came down from above. He started for door, but on nearing it paused and stood. There was great confusion at the time, he hardly knew what he was about.

gh the doorway by some persons and thus himself in the street. He recollected at the time of the fire, there were a large mber of customers in the store, and that th they and the employes were busy "rush-things." Five o'clock was the hour for ng the shop, and every one was anxious e gone. Everything was so hurried after re was observed, and events followed each in such rapid succession, that nothing

IN LESS THAN A MINUTE, IN LESS THAN A MINUTE, so at seemed, the whole place was enveloped in flames. Beyond this he knew nothing of the occurrence. The business, he said, had been established about twenty-five years, and its sales amounted to about \$1,000,000 a year. Joseph Monagan, referred to above, said that, at the time of the outbreak, he had been talking with Mr. Greenfield, Sr., the heud of the firm. He saw a "shower of fire," consisting of flame, sparks, and falling wood. A large piece of wood hit him on the head. Another knocked his bat off. He wanted to run out on the College place side. The fire sectured to be coming down or every step of the way. Some girls were in on to him trying to get out, and he pushed m forward. One girl, in her efforts to spe, fell over a box and

HER CLOTHES TOOK FIRE.

ran on ahead, with her garments burning,
must have been badly burned. Six girls
out into the street at the same time as he. ey had not been apparently at all injured by flames or falling wood. Mr. Greenfield, Sr., a burned on the head and hands.

THE LOSSES. e Times estimates the losses at \$400,000, thich Greenfield & Sons lose \$175,000; a Bres., \$35,000; S. D. Babcock, \$30,000; s, \$30,000; A. Rich & Co., \$25,000; the state, \$10,000; Tompkins & Co., \$10,000; Rogers, \$15,000; J. Dorrests, \$10,000; A. W. Little, \$11,000; Commodore English, \$15,000.
The other bases are of \$5,000 and under.
There has been a dozen or more inquiries for massing persons. No dead have as yet been

The confectionery factory of Ernest Green-id & Sons formed an L, fronting both on Col-ge place and Barclay street. The first-men-oned division of the building, No. 1 College was for many years the manof Anthony Barclay, British Con-in this city. The part on ay street, No. 63, along with the building sing it on the east, was formerly the old m House, the famous temperance inn. ley, when he was a young journalist, met for the first time the lady who afterwards ne his wife. The buildings No. 63 Barctsy 1 College place were between sixty and ity years old. After the Graham House ssed into history, the building known as Nor and 67 Barclay street came into prominent

perfy a produce merchant, has resided there the apper floors with his family for nearly years. He lost everything, his wife son and daughter being rescued a policeman. Angy Mayerenu's saloon, Whig headquarters, was moved to first floor of the house No. 67 day street from Washington street in 1844 aereabouts. In 1849 Peter Chantrau, brother ne comedian, bought the good will of the comedian, bought the good will of the resort. The land of the whole block is the property of Columbia College. A portion of it was formerly the old College Green.

Special Dissetch to The Chicago Tribunz.

New York, Dec. 21—4 a. m.—The first body was taken from the ruins at a quarter before 3. It was found near the sidewalk, buried beneath stones and debris, and had not been touched by stones and debris, and had not been touched by lire. The body was that of a man well dressed, with a fine overcoat. The head was crushed beyond recognition. Evidently the person was passing, and was felled by some portion of the falling building at the moment of the explosion. A gang of forty men has been at work in the ruins since ten o'clock, and the excavation will continue steadily. All the evidence would tend to show that a large number of presents excited in the ruins.

been at work in the ruins since ten o'clock, and the excavation will continue steadily. All the eridence would tend to show that a large number of persons perished in the ruins. Of the number captoyed only one-fourth are yet heard from at the places where the most accurate information is usually obtained.

THE MISSING ENGINEER

has been found. It seems his salary had been cut down recently, and he was employed upstairs as well as in the engine-room, leaving the engine meanwhile in care of an assistant, who is said to be merely a fireman. The engineer was coming down stairs when the explosion occurred, and a piece of the boiler took his right arm off below the elbow.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 20.—An explosion, immediately followed by sire, occurred at five minutes past 5 o'clock this afternoon in the immense candy manufactory of Greenfield & Son, No. 63 Barclay street, which extends in the shape of an "L" to College place. The boiler, which was under the sidewalk on the Barclay street ide, burst, tearing away the entire front, and scattering the wreck in all directions. A large number of girls of all ages were employed at the time in the building. The walls fell within a few minutes after the explosion. The policeman who was on duty near the building says he saw the front of the building, five stories high fall into the street. Fifty-six wounded and one dead were reported at Chambers Street Hospital at 0:45 o'clock. A number was also sent to Bellevue and other hospitals. It is estimated that the wounded will reach 123.

Aft Few Escaped UnitsJurad.

Mr. Greenfield, owner of the factory, could give no idea of how many were in the building at the time of the explosion, but thought about 110. Of these about fifty escaped by the College place entrance, and a small number got out through a window to the street, and badly cut on the bead. Several jumped from the second story, and escaped with slight injuries, their fall being broken by policemen and citizens on the side-walk below. No fair estim

years of age. Owing to the approach of the boldays.

A DOUBLE FORCE WAS EMPLOYED.

Offe working during the day, and the other at algat. The force is changed at 5 o'clock, and the fact of the explosion occurring at five minutes past that hour renders it still more difficult to know how many, or who are the victims. The number in the building at the time of the disaster is variously estimated at from 100 to 300. The fames spread or rapidly that it is feared many not injured by the explosion were burned to death. The Barclay street angle of the building has failen to the ground, as has also Nos. to and 67 Barclay street on the lower side, and No. 61 on the unper side. Owing to the heat

for those buried in the ruins until to-morrow. The factory building was in the form of the letter L, having entrances at No. 63 Barclay street and No. 3 College place, in the angle were situated the Grocers' Bank building and D. D. Tompkins' brown-paper warehouse, both we stories. The latter also burned to the round, leaving the bank building by the Janitor and everal families, who lost all their furniture and effects. The third floor, occupied as law and other offices, was slightly injured by water, at the offices of the bank on the ground floor at the offices of the bank on the ground floor

suffered no tajary. Mr. Tompkins' loss is yet ascertained. The loss of Greenfield & S is estimated at \$100,000. 'Insurance ab \$70,000. No. 69 Barelay street was a frombilding with a cigar store on the first fithe upper floors being occupied by Col. Fre for the last thirty years. Mr. French and far escaped, but the former left

\$10,000 IN UNITED STATES BONDS in a book-case, on the second floor. Foreman Joe McGill, of Engine No. 32, and Roundsman Coffee, of the Twenty-first Precinct Police, volunteered to go in for the bonds. Flames and smoke were bursting out of the building. They climbed up on an awaing and intered the window, secured a package of papers, and came out. The package was found not to be the bonds. A second time they entered through the flames and smoke and brought out the bonds in safety. A number of persons who escaped from the factory with slight injuries had their wounds dressed in a drug-store and went home. Some of the girls had the hair burned totally off their heads.

THE FIRST REPORTS WERE EXAGGERATED

and went home. Some of the girls had the hair burned totally off their heads.

THE PIRST REPORTS WERE EXAGGERATED in regard to the number wounded. Only thirteen were brought to Chambers-Street Hespital. The names of the wounded in the hospital are George Meib. 18 years; Peter Germann, 14: Otto Meib, 17; George Hansel, 17; John Bomm, 17; Frank Schwitzler, 15; Charles Heilmann, 13; Edward Collina, 18; George Sneider, 27; Martin Conners, 24; George Roedecker, 15; Frank Bold, 15; Gustav Meister, 14. The greatest sacrifice of life was among young girls, many of whom, from 8 to 15 years, were employed in selling and assorting and nacking candles ou the first floor over the boiler, which was situated in the basement of the rear end of the Barclay street wing of the building, and not under the sidewalk, as at first reported.

NONE OF THESE ARE KNOWN TO HAVE ESCAPED.

was situated in the basement of the rear end of the Barelay street wing of the building, and not under the sidewaik, as at first reported.

None of these are known to have secared.

The building occupied by Majors & Knapp, engravers, on the opposite side of College place, caught fire from sparks, but the flames were extinguished with triding damage. Among other buildings injured are those of E. W. Little, fancy goods, Nos. 24t and 243 Greenwich street, and Charles Westevelt, hats and furs, No. 337 Greenwich street. Loss about \$3,000.

The news of the explosion spread over the city very rapidly, and the wildest rumors and great excitement prevailed. Large crowds hurried from all quarters to the scene. The police kept the crowd blocks away from the place. Many persons having children or relatives working in the factory, as evening wore on and they had not returned home, sought the scene of the disaster and the hospitals and police stations in search of the missing ones.

At the very Lowest Calculation there must be forty or fifty bodies in the ruins. The firemen will keep streams of water on the ruins all night, and will have the street cleared, and be ready to commence digging for bodies to-morrow. It is feared the wail of the bank building is damaged, and this will be examined before work on the ruins is begun.

Mr. R. Kleinn, of No. 53 Leonard street, states that he was in the building about ten minutes before the explosion, and there were a great many persons there at the time. He passed in front of the building two minutes after the explosion, and saw on most of the floors, as the front wall had fallen, a great many boys and girls rushing about in an excited and contused manner, but they became obscured to view by the smoke and flames in a few seconds. There seems to have been

manner, but hey occame obscured to view by
the smoke and fiames in a few seconds. There
seems to have been
NO FOSSIBLITY OF THEIR GETTING OUT ALIVE.
The fire was one of the quickest ever seen.
In less than three minutes the fiames had ascended completely to the roof. Peter Staftmiller gives a vivid description of the affair.
He is employed with Rodgers & Co., and was
within forty feet of the doorway when the exptosion occurred. It seemed to throw up the
whole sidewalk, and the front of the building
fell to the street. There was a two-horse truck
of the Delaware & Lackawanna Express Company passing, and the wall fell on the horses
and driver. Staftmiller said he believed there
were nearly 200 persons employed in the building at the time. There were not more than a
dozen girls employed on the ground-floor, most
of the boys and girls being engaged on the
second and third floors. Stadtmiller says he is
positive that

NOT MORE THAN SIX GIRLS AND A DOZEN MEN NOT MORE THAN SIX GIRLS AND A DOZEN MEN came out alive through the Barclay street entrance. The elder Mr. Greenfield was about the first who rushed out, and he was much scalded. He saw about a dozen making their escape by the roof to adjoining roofs. As near as could be ascertained, there must have been about 120 persons employed in the factory at the time of the disaster.

The scenes at the Chambers Street Hospital were heartrending in the extreme. Ambulances were quickly at the fire, and were kept busy in taking the wounded to the Hospital. The station-house and Chambers Street Hospital were oesieged with men, women, and children, all anxiously inquiring for some missing relative.

SOME OF THE MISSING.

Among those inquired for by their relatives, and known to have been working in the candy factory, are the following: Peter, William, and Anderson Starr, brothers, all young; Lizzle O'Brien, age 14; William Bennett, age 12; Ernest Greenfield, a young son of the proprietor; Peter German, age 15; Albert and George Krummer; August Droxler (this boy's mother was weeping bitterly for him. She said he was her backed was burged up a weeping bitterly for him. She said he was her only child, and her husband was burned up a few years ago in the piano-factory fire); Robert Hanna, aged 13; Charles Lininger; Frank Woldt. All those mentioned worked in the factory, and have not been heard from since the fire. And it is feared they are buried in the ruips. It is impossible to form a correct idea of the total losses and insurances to-night.

A STRONG GUARD is being kept on the Grocers' Bank.

Firemen Hall, N. J. Murray, and E. Williams were injured by falling walls, and some narrow escapes took place.

Six of the persons sent to the Chambers Street Hospital are seriously injured. They are all young boys.

D. B. Hasbruck, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, was passing the building at the time of the explosion, and was badly hurt by some of the walls falling on him. He was carried to the Astor House.

the explosion, and was badly hurt by some of the walls falling on him. He was carried to the Astor House.

FIFIT ITALIANS
have been put to work on the ruins in the streets, which are cool enough to handle, but no dead bodies have yet been recovered. It is thought some must be buried beneath, as the streets was filled with passengers when the explosion occurred. The wounded at the New York Hospital are Peter Stark, age, 32; Edward Collins, age 18; Otto Meib and George Meib, age 17 and 18; Frank Schatztain, age 17; Hoorge Hauser, age 17; Joseph Schaenewold, age 43; George Schneider, age 30. The injured at Bellevue Hospital are Harry Sunday, Barry-Linden, Tony Stalk, Philip Ridel, George F. Adams.

The firemen worked bravely, and most determinedly fought the flames, and the police arrangements were excellent. If the ruins are cool enough to-morrow, a large force of workmen will be set to work digging for bodies. A great number of persons who had friends or relatives in the building say they are missing.

ALATER ENTHATE

places the number of persons in the building at the time the explosion occurred at 170, including twenty visitors and customers. The boiler had been in use five years, and it is said Greenfield had been several times warned that it was unsafe. The loss is now estimated at \$500,000.

ADDITIONAL.

The following should be added to the list of wounded at the Chambers Street Hospital, making a total of seventeen instead of thirteen: William Thompson, age 14; Hebry Hink, age 15; Dewitt C. Deforrest and James Doyle, age 16. The following were taken to the New York Hospital direct: Joseph Sterrald. Other have been sent to Bellevue Hospital. G. F. Adams, aged 35, foreman of the cream floor, was taken home badly injured.

THE NEW YORK LIFE AND SUICIDE.

Spendi Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Mr. PULASKI, Ill., Dec. 20.—Mr. John Kreig, a dry goods merchant of this village, was found dead at his residence yesterday morning. The Coroaer convened Surry, and held an inquest, the verdict being that the cause of death was unknown. As deceased was known to have had inancial troubles, some recole mescrick than known. As deceased was known to have had inancial troubles, some people suspected that Mr. Kfeig had committed suicide, and had a post-mortem held and the stomach removed, with a view of sending it to Chicago for chemical analysis. Mr. Kreig held Policy No. 116,814 in the New York Life-Insurance Company, Morris Franklin, President, for the sum of \$5,000. When it was decided to send the stomach to Chicago, a dispatch was wired to O. P. Curran, Manager of the New York Life, and that gentleman promptly responded as follows:

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The New York Life pays all dead men's policies, saicide or no suicide. Let the family have the stomace.

(Signed)

NATIONAL CAPITAL LIFE.

Naw Havan, Ct., Dec. 20.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered decisions in the cases of John W. Stedman, Insurance Commissioner, vs. The American National Trust Company and American Mutual Life-Insurance Company, of which B. Noyee is President. Stedman applied for the appointment of a Receiver, and the Companies demurred on the ground that they had been merced into the National Capital Company at Washington, and were no longer doing business, and also on other grounds. The counsel for the Commissioner replied and the Court now decided that this replicater is sufficient.

The cases now will probably be tried on the In the case concerning the constitutionality of a law under which the Commissioner acts, no decision has been made as yet. Counsel have applied to the Probate Court here, as provided by the statutes, for the appointment of a Trus-tee for the National Capital Life-insurance. Company of Washington, because of the non-payment of a death-loss of \$3,000, due has

FINANCIAL.

THE LAFAYETTE BANK.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 20.—The shareholders of the Second National Bank of Lafayette held a meeting to-day to vote on the question of vointary liquidation and closing up the business of the bank. More than the necessary two-thirds of the stock was voted for liquidation, no thirds of the stock was voted for liquidation, no rotes baying been cast against it. This is a most fortunate and creditable result. All depositors will be paid at once, and the stockholders will be made almost, if not entirely, whole. The Cashier's bond has been paid in full. This fortunate result has been brought about by the hearty and efficient co-operation of Bank Examiner A. D. Lynch, who has given much of his time in adding the Directors to wind up the business of the bank. His management has given entire satisfaction to all the depositors and stockholders. President Rowse is a man of the highest integrity, and will proceed to bay all demands and wind up the business of the bank. The doors will be opened to carry out this measure the first of next week.

FALLS CITY, NEB. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.
ORAHA, Neb., Dec. 80.—A dispatch received here to-day states that the Citizens' Bank of Falls City, Neb., closed its doors this morning. Nominal assets; liabilities not stated.

CHESTER, Pa., Dec. 20-The banking-hou of George Baker suspended this morning. Bai er declines to make a statement at present.

FIRES.

BISMARCK, D. T. Special Dissolt to The Chicago Tribuna.

BISMARCK, D. T., Dec. 20.—Last night the stables of Company G, Seventh Cavairy, Fort Lincoln, were burned. Two horses, some forage and ammunition were lost. Loss several thousand dollars. The origin of the fire is unknown.

CHICAGO.

At an early hour yesterday morning Officer
Jennings extinguished an incipient fire in the
second story of Ulick Bourke's store, No. 98
West Mailson street. A kerosene lamp depending from a wooden partition had exploded,
and set the surroundings on fire. No damage.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. PORTSMOUTH, N. H. Dec. 20 .- The City Hote and contents were burned this morning.

· CANADA.

Progress of the Great Strike on the Lachin Canal-Hopes of an Adjustment Soon. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribans. MONTREAL, Dec. 20.—Matters in connection

MONTRIAL, Dec. 20.—Matters in connection with the strike have assumed a more pacific character. The strikers have formed a committee of twelve, who have prepared a written document setting forth their grievances. They state their willingness to return to work, provided they are paid fortnightly at the rate of \$1 a day for nine hours' work. The strikers still number 1,000. This morning they marched in procession, headed by a marshal on horseback. The procession, joined by outsiders, was of immense length, but orderly. To-day Joe Beaf, a saloon-keeper, forwarded to the strikers 300 small loaves of bread, thirty-six gallons of soup, and forty gallons of ted. The police and volunteers have been relieved from duty. Contractors of Secs. 1 to 4 inclusive, to-night signed an agreement to give \$1 per day, with fortnightly payments. Contractors on Secs. 9, 10, and 11 are paying \$1 at present, so that only on four sections, viz.: Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, are the men virtually out on strike. From all appearances no further violence will be resorted to.

Section Will not be resumed until the men accept 10 cents an hour. He says work on his section will not be resumed until the men accept 10 cents an hour. He is endeavoring to obtain leave from the Government to stop operations on the works for the present.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21-1 a. m.-Indica-

east winds, warmer, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, falling preceded on the Lower Lakes by rising barometer. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Dec. 20.							
6:53 a.m.	30,175		Final Control		Mi.	Rn.	Weather Cloudy.

MRANS, MTC. | 1872. | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. Am's of rain. Av. weather. Fair. Clo'dy Clo'dy Clo'dy Clo'dy Fair.

† Corrected for elevation above the sea-level. * Self-registering instruments. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CRICAGO, Dec. 20—Midnight.								
Stations.	Bar,	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.			
Bismarck Breckinridge		32	S., fresh S. E., fresh		Cloudy.			
Duluth	30, 23	38	Calm					
Marquette		40	Calm	*****	Cloudy.			
St. Paul	30, 13	40	Calm	.03	Foggy.			
Yankton	30, 17	38 45	N. light	.01	Foggy.			
Cheyenne	29,03	35	W., light		Cloudy.			
Omaha		88 53	N. E., light					
Leaven worth	30.04	57	S. gentle.	351371	Fair.			
Keokuk		68	S. E., fresh		Clear.			
Milwaukee	30.26	60 53	S. W., gent.					
Alpena	30, 32	39	S. E., fresh	.44	Foggy.			
Chimage Haven	30. 28	48	S., Centle	*****	Clear.			

Sergeant Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE GRANGERS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 20.—Nebraska State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, which has been in session here for several days past, closed today. Thirty counties were represented. The proceedings were full of interest to the Grangers. The Convention passed resolutions sustaining the Greenback movement and complimenting the efforts of certain Congressmen in record to uncount. regard to urging the passage of soft-money schemes. The vote on this resolution stood twenty-eight counties in favor to two against. The Grange in this State is very strong, and this section is already

The Grange in this State is very strong, and this action is significant.

Special Dissistants The Colonge Tribuna.

Lansino, Alich., Dec. 20.—The Executive Committee of the State Grange, through its Chairman, J. W. Childs, has made a report, in which it is stated that the legislation petitioned for by the Grange did not receive favorable consideration at the hands of the professional consideration at the hands of the professional consideration at the hands of the professional continuous who control the large strong power. geatlemen who control the lawmaking power The massing of wool by County and Distric Granges, for manufacturers to call for it, ha worked very satisfactorily to those disposing of their wool in that way.

BREACH-OF-PROMISE.

Special Dissists to The Chicado Tribuna.

Lansino, Mich., Dec. 30.—Two breach-ofpromise cases were before the Circuit Court
this term. Andrew Lagenbacher, a merchant of
North Lansing, was defendant in a suit brought
by Mrs. Stortz. The lady was awarded \$100 for
her blighted affections. In the other case, in
which Frank M. Howe was sued by Mrs. Sarah
Mulkins, the former being Superintendent, and
the latter Matron, of the Reform School, Mrs.
Mulkins was required to furnish security for
costa.

NEW YORK POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The Police Commissioners, accompanied by counsel, appeared before the Mayor to-day in response to his charge of dereliction, of duty. The Commissioners, in their answer, say the charges are general, indefinite, and uncertain, and by vague phrises and implications call in question the whole administration of the Police Department for the last two years. A request for adjournment to prepare a defense was denied by the Mayor.

WASHINGTON.

Defense of the Union Against the Charges of Discrimination.

Nothing of a Disquieting Character Reported from the Mexican

Observations of Congressman Brentan Concerning Legislation, Civil-Service Reform, Etc.

Putile Efforts to Patch Up a Peace Between the President and the

THE UNION PACIFIC.

INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES OF DISCRIMINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Cascage Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The attorneys of the Union Pacific Company to-day, before the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Interior, replied to the arguments made by the Kansas Pacine yesterday. Messrs. Shellabarger and Wilson and A. J. Poppleton were counsel. The position assumed by these gentlemen is, in outline, this: Judge Shellabarger made the following points: The Company denies that it has violated the law or discriminated as to any of its branches. Taking all the acts relating to has violated the law or discriminated as to any of its branches. Taking all the acts relating to the Union Pacific Railroad together, it is insisted that the requirement that the road shall be operated as one continuous line does not mean that the Union Pacific should have no rivals. It means only that while there might be rivals there should be no advantages given to the Union Pacific, except such just and reasonable ones as were requisite to maintain the road under the conditions of rivalry to which these acts of Congress subject it. To that extent the Union Pacific is an autonomy. The Union Pacific and the branch roads are separate properties, and are administered and owned as such. As to the rivals wholly within the States, it was

Union Pacine and the oracle roads are separate properties, and are administered and owned as such. As to the rivals wholly within the States, it was

IMPOSSIBLE FOR CONGRESS
to compel them to fix their rates so as to reciprocate with the Union Pacific and it is unmitigated folly to claim that Congress designed to confine the Union Pacific to pro rate with these rivals, and yet left them free to refuse to reciprocate whenever it was to their interest to refuse. It is denied that the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific are branches of the Union Pacific, and proper rates. Self-Government and self-defense would otherwise be impossible. It is denied that there is any cause for the accusations against the road. As to the different rates charged from Cheyenne west, June Shellabarger makes the answer indicated y atterday, namely, that the western end of the road is over mountainous regions and much more expensive; that, by a proper construction of the charter, the status tory rates per mile is not found by dividing the gross sum charged on through freights by the number of miles such freights are carried. The Company claims that if the through rates are to be adjusted so as to prevent loss on the mountain end, it will be necessary to make the rates.

So High over THE EAST END of the road, and so above what is actually just, as to drive all business from that end to the parties who are now assailing the Union Pacific would have substantially mothing left except transportation at ruinous loss over the mountains for the benefit of its rivals. The Union Pacific would have substantially mothing left except transportation at the Union Pacific with a studied perversion of fact and law. Poppleton reviewed Senator Chaffee's speech, and declared that his statements as to discrim-inations against the Kansas Pacific

were not take.

In fact, he claimed that there was no diserimination against Colorado. The discriminais, he said, from Cheyenne to Denver, and not
from Omaha to Cheyenne. He charged that a comparison of the tariffs shows that the rates of freight from Cheyenne to Denver, a distance of 106 miles, are in all instances nearly equal, and in some instances greater than on the same class from Cheyenne to Ogden, a distance of 816 miles, nearly five times a greater distance. The exorbitant tariff of the Denver Pacific, which was not under the control of the Union Pacific, Poppleton claimed is the chief and effective obstacle against the trade and commodities of Colorado reaching the Western States and Territories. For the rest Poppleton traversed the same ground that Shellabarger ton traversed the same ground that Shellabarger did in his argument.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

THE SALT-MINE TROUBLES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The New York firm in whose interest all the trouble over the salt-mine at El Paso has been occasioned is said to be that of Foster, Ludlow & Co., who re-cently purchased the salt lake under some old Mexican grant, and appointed Judge Howard their agent to protect the salt, and assess a royalty of 7 cents a bushel upon it. Judge How ard was a San Antonio lawyer, about 35, spoke ard was a San Antonio lawyer, about 33, spoke Spanish, and was a Democrat.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee has determined to summon Minister Foster from Mexico and some of the Consular Agents on the Lower Rio Grande. Application has been made to Secretary Evarts that they may have leave of absence.

THE MOB COMPOSED OF MEXICANS.
To the Western Associated Press.
Washington, Dec. 20.—Representative Milishas received the following dispatch:

has received the following dispatch:

AUSTIN, Dec. 20.—My Lieutenant at El Paso informs me that 150 of the mob which fought him at San Elizario, and killed three of his men and three citizens, and to whom he was forced to surfender, were Mexican citizens from Mexico. He is reliable. I give you this by direction of the Governor.

Major Commanding Texas State Forces.

In addition to the above representation, Mills has information that previous to the fight Maj. Jones found at San Elizario a regular, Mexican officer drilling those who fought the State troops.

State troops.

Chicaso, Dec. 20.—Official dispatches from El Paso received this morning at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters state that nothing of importance has occurred there during the last twenty-four hours.

The United States troops began to arrive there from New Mexico yesterday, and it is expected that by to-day or to-morrow a sufficient force will be there to render further disturbance of the peace unlikely.

NOTES AND NEWS.

CONGRESSIAN SMALLS.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—Congressman

Smalls may abandon the contest to retain his
seat in the House, in view of the fact that the Democrats are striving to send him to the Pent-tentiary, and may make some bargain with them by which he will receive immunity upon

condition that he will resign.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Ways and Means Sub-Committee con-The Ways and Means Sub-Committee considering internal revenue matters is reported to look with favor upon the proposition to restore the income tax. The two Southern members of the Sub-Committee are said to favor it, hoping that by the imposition of this obnoxious tax the taxes upon tobacco and whisky may be decreased. The drift of the discussion in the Committee shows that those who favor the income tax claim that the Fastern and as above the committee shows that the Fastern and as above the superior was the said of the committee of the committee shows that the Fastern and as above the committee the committee of the committee shows that the Fastern and as above the committee the committee of the committee of the committee the committee that the Fastern and as above the committee that the Fastern and as a constant of the committee the committee that the fastern and as a constant of the committee that the committee that the committee the committee that the committee that the committee the committee that th the Committee shows that those who favor the income tax claim that the Eastern and seaboard Middle States do not pay their proper proportion of taxation, and that they only can be made to do so through the income tax.

EATES INDORSED.

Representative Cain (colored), member from South Carolina, in a lecture supports Hayes' policy as a God-send. He thinks the colored man has the advantage, as he has the muscular power in the South, and that the only chance for permanent advancement of the colored man is to adopt Horace Greelev's policy and "Root how or die."

COLLECTOR ARTHUR.

hog or die."

COLLECTOR ARTHUR.

The statement in these dispatches that the immediate cause for the decision to remove Col-

lector Arthur was the fact that he did not cooperate heartile in carrying out the reforms
adopted after the report of the Jay Commission, has been denied in the New York press.
The denial assumes that the charge of faiture to
co-operate referred to the first report. In fact,
it was the report in regard to the Weighers' Department to which Collector Arthur objetted, and in such strong terms that Secretary
Seeman told him in person that, as he would
not assist heartily in carrying out the important
reforms contemplated, he ought to resign and
allow some one to come in who would.

DR. FRANKLIN B. HOUGH,
appointed Commissioner of Forestry in August,
1876, has submitted a long report on timberculture and timber-preservation, with elaborate
statistical tables. He asks for another appropriation of \$6,000 to enable him to make a personal inspection of European forests.

THE REV. DR. WINES
has drawn \$4,000 for expenses already incurred
in making preparations to represent the United
States at the international Prison Congress at
Stockholm next year, and \$4,000 has been appropriated to defray his expenses as a delegate
there.

CORBIN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

proprieted to defray his expenses as a delegate there.

CORBIN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Second Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The Tribune says, in relation to the report that he had been tendered the position of United States District Attorney for South Carolina by President Hayes, D. T. Corbin, who was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, said: "Ten days ago Senator Christiancy told me the President was desirous of appointing me United States District Attorney. I have not decided whether I would accept the place or not. I held the position over ten years, only resigning last year after my election to the Senate. I have not yet given up the contest for my seat in the Senate. I think I have a clear case. Patterson sold me out."

test for my seat in the Senate. I think I have a clear case. Patterson sold me out."

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORS.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—The question of sending to the United States Senate all the evidence taken against Senator Patterson by the Investigating Committee of the South Carolina Legislature was discussed in the South Carolina Legislature was discussed in the South Carolina Legislature was discussed in the South Carolina Istae Senate yesterday. It was stated in the discussion that Senator Butler informed his friends that it would be impossible for him, in view of his obligations to Senator Patterson, to present the report of the Investigating Committee to the Senate of the United States. It was deemed best, therefore, to pass a resolution to send the report to Vice-President. Wheeler, with the request that he will submit the same to the Senate. One of Gov. Hampton's friends said, authoritatively, that the former was quite willing for Butler to reward Patterson as best he may; but whatever settlement is made between the two Senators, Gov. Hampton does not think that his Administration should be a party to it.

The National Republican is systematically assailing Secretary Sherman. To-day it charges him with injuring the public credit by going before the Committee on Appropriations, and recommending that no appropriation be made to pay the just debts of the Government, audited and allowed by the proper officers of the Government.

Government.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL KRY IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Postmaster-General

By made his first official visit to this city yesterday, inspecting the Postage Stamp Agency,
the manufactory of postal-cards, and the Post

LORENZ BRENTANO.

LEARNING THE ROPES.

Mr. Brentano having returned from Washington to spend the holidays with his family,
TRIBUNE reporter called at the residence of hat gentleman yesterday to have a free and easy conversation, and ascertain from him his views on some of the leading topics which at present interest the public. The reporter hav-ing told Mr. Brentano the object of his visit, the honorable member of Congress from the Third District very willingly submitted to the nterviewing process.
"Now, Mr. Brentano," the reporter com menced, "you have now been just two months in Washington, and have acquired some experience in Congressional matters, I should think." to which Mr. B. taughingly answered: "My dear sir, in the two months of Congressional life just passed I have learned that it requires a long time to get acquainted with the routine business. The parliamentary rules are so complicated that there is often, even amongst the oldest and most experienced members, such a diversity of opinion that much valuable time is consumed in discussing questions of parliamentary rules and points of order. It sometimes occurs to me that good measures are defeated by the shrewd application of some factics to which experienced parliamentarians resort. But I have learned one thing, and that is, that the Republican side of the House is sadily defective in a strong organization and a competent leader. There has been only one caucus all this time, and that was shortly before the organization of the House to agree upon candidates to be presented and voted for for Speaker and other officers, a mere form, you see, because the Democrate had it all their own way anyhow. This want of organization under an efficient leader is the chief cause that enced, "you have now been just two months

an efficient leader is the chief cause that PATTERSON, OF COLORADO, has been seated as the representative of the Centennal State. I consider that action of the Democratic party the most infamous outrage against the elective franchise of the people, but I say it frankly that the Republicans are to be blained for it. The first blunder was made by the Republicans of Colorado themselves by letting the election Nov. 7 go by default after the same had been called by proclamation for that day, and the second blunder was made by the Republicans in the House by voting for the admission of Belford instead of throwing their whole strength in favor of the minority report of Mr. Cox, of Ohio, to refer the whole matter back to the people. When the Republicans, with a few exceptions, voted for giving the seat to Mr. Belford, they showed that they were actuated by partisan feelings, and thereby encouraged the other side of the House to do the same thing. Had the Representatives voted against Belford, I have no doubt we would have gotten the support of enough Democrats to carry the motion of Mr. Cox, which even then was only defeated by one majority. Such matters ought, in my opinion, be discussed in a party caucus, to devise the best means and the strategy to be pursued, instead of going unprepared into the fight."

"Well, what do you think of THE CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM
as practiced by Mr. Hayes?"

majority. Such matters ought, in my opinion, be discussed in a party caucus, to devise the best means and the strategy to be pursued, instead of going unprepared into the fight."

"Well, what do you think of The Civil-Bervice Reports arronn in the people expected a great deal of President Hayes as a Civil-Service reformer, and every well-meaning person was determined to give him a fair chance to mature and carry out a system of reform. When, at the outset, some appointments were made which did not show marks of a reformatory spirit, but which were made from apparent personal or political reasons, the true reformers shrugged their shoulders, but said nothing. It was too early to pass judgment. But now, when the first year of the Hayes Administration draws to a close, and we have quite a number of appointments and the President's message before us, it is not too early to yenture an opinion. It seems to me thiat, as under former Administrations, so, under the present, many removals and appointments are made from personal or political motives. The only difference between now and then I can see is, that formerly the patronare was bestowed not only upon the friends of the Executive, but also upon the political motives. How he will act in a similar case of the Toledo Post-Office remains to be seen. That the President Hayes acted consistently with reform principles was when Secretary Schurz insisted upon the remains of the fermination of the demandative, in

Administration. No German-Arcrican—except Carl Schurz—was intrusted with any important official position, and especially in our loreign terrice German-Americans are entirely ignored. Mr. Fish was hated as a Know-Nothing, but Mr. Evarts? I tell you, it is worse under Hayes and Evarts than it ever was under Fish. Grant at least recognized the German-American ciement, which is now entirely ignored. The German-American press is unanimous in their denunciawhich is now entirely ignored. The German-American press is unanimous in their denuncia-tions against the Administration, and I cannot blame them for it. I very anxiously awaited the President's message to see what he had to say about Civil-Service reform, and I was great-ly disappointed when I read that all he had to recommend was an appropriation to resuccitate the defunct Civil-Service Commission."

Here Mr. B. quoted a Latin sentence about the laboring mountain and the birth of a little mouse.

Here Mr. B. quoted a Latin the laboring mountain and the birth of a little mouse.

"But, Mr. Brentano, it seems you feel a little bitter towards the Administration. Do you think there will be

A RECONCILIATION

between the President and the Senate!"

"I do not know. I hope there may, although it don't look in that direction. There was an excellent chance for a reonciliation when the Republican members of the New York delegation called upon Mr. Hayes and implored him not to renominate the obnoxious candidates for the Custom-House, in the interest of peace and harmony; but they were snubbed and their peaceable errand falled. The nominations were repeated, and desérvedly rejected. If the President is jealous of his prerogatives, the Senate ought to be jealous of its also. Even MacMahon had to succumb before the Representatives of the people, and to select a Cabinet in accordance with the Legislature, and with the example of Andrew Johnson before his eves, the President ought to make peace on just and equitable terms even if he had to sacrine some of his Cabinet officers."

"Now, one more question, and then I shall not bother you any longer.

WILL THE SILVER BILL BECOME A LAW?"

"Now, one more question, and then I shall not bother you any longer.

WILL THE SILVER BILL BECOME A LAW?"

"That is more than I am able to say. Do you mean the Bland bill with the free coinage clause, or the bill as it was agreed upon by the Senate Committee! The former I hope will never become a law. If there is any benefit to be derived from the coinage of silver, it ought to go in the Treasury of the United States, and not in the pockets of private speculators, or owners of silver mines. How the Senate stands in regard to the bill as shorn of the free coinage clause I do not know. Evan if at should be passed by a two-thirds vote, you cannot depend upon it that two-thirds can be gotten to pass it over a Presidential veto. On the original bill the members vote according to their own understanding, but when a veto intervenes it must be treated respectfully, and every Legislator is conscientiously bound to reconsider his vote, and give due weight to the objections of the Executive. That it is possible that some men might be influenced by the President's veto even to the extent of not voting to override it cannot be denied. But here I do not speak from any positive knowledge. If the President's veto even to the extent of not voting to override it cannot be denied. But here I do not speak from any positive knowledge. If the President's veto even to the Silver bill, and his veto should be voted down, then I cannot see how he could retain his present Cabinet,—a result which not a few of the Senators appear bent on accomplishing."

"Have you any fear that this country might

a few of the Senators appear bent on accomplishing."

"Have you any fear that this country might be plunged into

A WAR WITH MEXICO?"

"I do not see any necessity of going to waf with our sister Republic, although I am well aware that there are a plenty of people who would gladly do all they could to bring about such a result. There is nothing which could tempt us to spill the blood of our citizens or run in debt in order to acquire a few provinces of Mexico and their turbulent population. I am surprised that we do not recognize the Diaz Government, and by so doing give it some moral assistance. Our interest is to give recognition to the Government which has the Capital, the army, the archives, and the Treasury of the country, and then to try to anake commercial treates with the sister Republic in order to extend our commerce. Other and European Governments have already recognized the Diaz Government, and try to secure for themselves commercial benefits, while our State Department nesitates to take a decisive step, and thereby endangers the interests and peace of the country,—at least the safety of the inhabitants of the frontier Territories. Congress ought to compel the Administration without further delay to act in the interest of the country by recognizing the Diaz Government, at least as a Government de facto, and the country by recognizing the Diaz Government, at least as a Government de facto, and enter into commercial relations with our neighbors on the other side of the Rio Grande. Without such compulsion by Congress I am afraid Mr. Evarts will hesitate till we have the trouble." trouble."
Here Mr. B. indicated that he was tired, and the reporter bid him good-by.

PUTILE EFFORTS TO PATCH UP A PEACE.
Dispatch to the New York Herald.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—It is evident that the recess will be spent by a number of Re-publican Senators and Representatives in at-tempts to repair the damages inflicted on the party by the recent heavy gales in the Senate. ated with the President as though he had beaten them, and their effort is to lessen his following in the Senate, which might, perhaps, be made for a time numerically smaller, but could scarcely in any case be less effective than it has been. The more moderate Senators meantime go about patting the others on the back and trying to heal their wounded feelings, and they get very little thanks for their frouble, for the anti-Hayes men are not in a temper to be won over by the smooth words of interme-diaries. Their determination is, if possible, to gain every Republican Senator to the anti-Hayes

side before the recess expires, and thus to present a solid and unbroken front against the President.

"What can a President do without a party behind him?" they ask. "He will be a lost sheep in the wilderness; he can do nothing, and that will be the end of him."

But the President, so far as can be ascertained, does not think the situation his opponents describe so very disastrous. His friends say that Mr. Hayes is not looking after a second term, and that he has no desire for or need of a personal party therefore; that he has but few measures to propose and those, in his opinion, not only pecessary for the public good, but having the favor of the people, and that he will do his duty in proposing and recommending them and leave Congress to do its will in the consideration of them; that as to appointments if he nominates good men and the Senate rejects them that will be pretty certain by and by to attract the attention of the public, which will doubtless form a just judgment in the matter, and that if by mistake he nominates unfit men he wants the Senate to reject them. In this last matter, by the way, it is a fact that the President has said to several Senators, whom he supposed to be inclined to support his nominations:

"I want you to understand that if at any time it is shown to your satisfaction that I have nominated an unfit man you will do me a favor by helping to reject him. Do not he sitate for a moment to do so, and do not believe that I shall be offended, but the contrary."

It was understood when the annual message appeared that the President would send to Congress, in a short time, a special message on the reform of the Civil Service. It is now probable that the message will be sent in soon after Courress reassembles. This will bring the question before Congress, and though a large majority in each House would probably laugh it out of court, this reform is not without entergetic friends in both Houses, who will not let it. be smothered without at least an effort to get attention, nor probably witho

There were renewed rumors to-day of impending changes in the Cabinet, but they are untrue. For the present, at least, no Cabinet changes are contemplated.

THE HEATHEN. REPRESENTATIVE PAGE TO THE PRESIDENT.

Dispatch to the New York Triagns.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The following letter has been addressed to the President of the

gest that you make this matter the subject of message to Congress when it convenes in January next.

Perhaps I ought to add, that the condition of affairs in the City of San Francisco for the past few months has occasioned alarm throughout the State; and while it is true that some irresponsists persons, encouraged by a disreputable newspaper, are endeavoring to incite a riot which would be a disaster to the State, the botter portion of the community, aided by the respectable and resonsible press, is endeavoring to suppress anything like violence, and confidently appeals to the Executive and legislative powers of the Government for relief. I cannot, in a brief communication, go further than I have done into the reasons for the request, but fully believing that you are somewhat familiar with the dangers now threatening the people of Californis, on account of this great evil, I close by asking your early and earnest attention to this subject, trusting that some plan may be entered into between our own and the Chinese Government which will satisfactorily settle tais vexed question. I have the honor to be very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

H. F. Paus.

BODY-SNATCHING. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 20.—Early this morning two men, who gave their names as Edward Wood-ruff and Byron Elms, were arrested at the depot of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad for body-snatching, and locked up in the County Jail. The men came to the depot about 8 o'clock a. m., checked a common traveling trunk or hox to Chicago, and went into the waiting room, evidently intending to take the 4 o'clock train for that city. The actions of the men and the unusual weight of the trunk ex-

for that city. The actions of the men and the unusual weight of the trunk excited Baggagemaster Tallman's suspidens, and the strangers were requested to open the trunk. This they refused to do, and were promptly arrested and locked up. The trunk was then opened and found to contain the body of a negro, apparently about 30 years of age, and weighing over 160 pounds. The head had been severed from the trunk and both legrets of near the body, in order to enable the resurrectionists to pack the remains in the box, which also contained one of the wooden head-bowth which are placed at the head of the graves of couvirts who die in the Pentientiary and are buried in the prison cemetery.

This head-board at once indicated the place whence the body came and the occupation of the strangers. The latter were interviewed and stated that they were medical students from the Hahnemann College in Chicago, and came to this city yesterday for the purpose of obtaining from the prison graveyard a subject upon which to work during the vacation. They appeared to be considerably alarmed at their situation, without reason, however, as was subsequently proved, for they were released this afternoon without an examination, and returned to their homes, while the corpse was again deposited in the grave. Great excitament prevailed here over the affair until the facts were known. Prof. Willis Danforth, of the Hahnemann College faculty, came down from Chicago on the afternoon the strain, and was mainly instrumental in procuring the young men's release.

THE RETURN OF REASON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Dec. 20.—In the case of Dr.

Lambert, President of the Popular Life, the
jury to-day brought in a verdict of guilty, after a half-hour's deliberation. This result was ap-parently a painful surprise to the prisoner, who was confident of a disagreement at least. Judge Brady's charge was brief, following a powerful summing up by District-Attorney Phelps. A motion for a new trial will be argued Wednesday next. One of the jurors said they were unanimous for conviction after hearing the testimony and arguments, and remained so until the end. Four of them were willing to give a verdict of guilty without leaving their seats, but it was thought it would be more becoming to them to retire. it would be more becoming to them to retire. Dr. Lambert occupies a cell in the Tombs, not far from that which the sentenced Case holds. In giving the formal statistics to the Clerk, the prisoner said, in answer to the question whether he had been sentenced: "No, and I don't expect to be. I hope to have a new trial, and don't expect to be sentenced at all."

ABSCONDER HEARD FROM. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 20.—Sheriff Nunan has received a dispatch from Sheriff Culf, of Coldwater, Mich., to the effect that C. Duncan, the absconding President of the Pioneer Bank, is there, and steps have been taken to secure his

INDIANA POLITICS.

The Democrats Preparing for the Coming Campaign.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 20.—The Dem

cratic State Central Committee met to-night to determine upon the time and place for calling the Convention. About 300 workers came up the Convention. About 300 workers came up to tell the Committee what to do, and the meeting was quite large. All the members were present, save Taylor from the Second and Heifner from the Thirteenth Districts, whose, places were filled temporarily by the Committee. Two hours were devoted to discussion, during which representative men from all parts of the State aired their views upon the questions before the Committee.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks said he was in favor of short campaigns, generally, but probably the

of the State aired their views upon the questions before the Committee.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks said he was in favor of short campaigns, generally, but probably the circumstances surrounding the approaching one were such as to make a long one desirable, and as usual he didn't know whether he wanted a long or short one, and the Committee got no advice from him.

Senator McDonald spoke on the questions of policy and platform. He said he had always been opposed to the Resumption act, and was in favor of the remonetization of silver.

Gov. Williams and Frank Landers also declared their purpose to advocate the adoption of those points in the platform.

Senator Voorhees is in Washington constructing his speech on Matthew's silver resolution, and the Committee was without his distinguished and valuable assistance.

The ery of fraud was raised, and the entire range of changes was rung on that matter.

The indications are that a fight will be made next year on these three points: Repeal of the Resumption act, remonitization of silver, and denunciation of the work of the Electoral Commission as a stupendous fraud.

Ex-Congressiman Carr was the only speaker who strongly advocated the late Convention and moderation in the tone of the financial plank of the platform.

The Committee is about two to one in favor of the late Convention, but whether they will be overcome by the persuasive voices of the candidates and their friends and call an early Convention is not yet (at midnight) decided. The sentiment of the meeting seems to be divided between honoring Washington's birthday and Manson's birthday with the meeting of the Convention. M no is Chairman of the Convention will be needed in defeating Washington for the honor of the Father of his Country. There is little doubt that the Convention will be held in ladianapolis, and that the representation will be on the basis of one delegate for 200 voters, maring rivery of the meeting had been potent, and the call will be issued to-day for the Convention of recognition. The Convention wi

SUICIDES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Dec. 20.—John Griffin, of the town of Eden, in this county, was run over and instantly killed by a train on the Air-Line Road. When discovered by the engineer he was standing on the track facing the train, with his hands elevated above his head, endently awaiting the blow. It is evident that the unfortunate man was either a suicide or deranged. The deceased was unmarried.

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BUTTER AND

Last Day of the Dairymen's C

Interesting Papers hers of the A

List of the Premiu Show a Decid

J. A. SM.
The Dairymen's Convention
at Uhlich's Hall about 10 of ing by the President. The
few of the delegates having Mr. J. A. Smith, of Mr. J. A. Smith, of spaper on "The importane milk in the manufacture that chemists and experien agreed that the most approduce the cown to about rapidly cool it. The taking the milk to a day, the use discharge into the body of dance of cold water to cool processes took time and small farmers this course when and some other mean

ble, and some other me Of course the advocates din, Cooley, and other m milk held that the plan milk held that the plan of cious and useless. The who succeeded in making a mild, sweet, rich, and me it when cool weather and co found and cool milk, an A poor workman could m good milk, while the cof philosopher and an exp would not suffice to make of As soon as milk soured. It as tonce checked, and, if let cooled down, the acid we cream. The speaker has ment that milk surrounded one pound of butter to the less than the same quality sour next morning, while as ever. He had proved milk in warm weather it in the West the prevalet the farm before delivery tonses the carrying-cans wo of proper cooling, and so cases the carrying-cans wo of proper cooling, and so Acid was a valuable age should be watened. The represerving purposes the best of the cooling rapidly. Submer be the most practicable a least trouble. Practical factory had shown the specific property of the small cans, which were allowed the milk to cool represent plan whit that the cream raised by should be taken off at the establishment of small should be taken off at the establianment of small that they were greatly on larger ones were losing to should be domesticated, nearer the farmers' doors. In conclusion, Mr. Smit must become the great disproducts. By establishin relations with the consum along the line of transportion gone. Chicago was forty-seven railroads, an Europe without the inter Mr. D. H. Burrell, of lowed with a brief speed after which consideration the Interest of a merican

or making muscle an Mr. Charles Baltz, of C empt for skim-milk chee me would come when it deal in it. In his

MR. C. C. 1 Canada, was next introducerience that too many in because the mfik made it too should be given to the and its quality. In all no trouble with the curd thon to the cooling.

Mr. Buell, Chairman mittee, said that they ha Mr. Buell, Chairman mittee, said that they ha the Dominion of Canada speaker be added to tand be asked to nomis bert proposed the name soil, Oni., and the name MR. FRANK said that he was very ill and was utterly whable ton whigh he was anno proceeding to discuss abruptly cut off by the that the hour of sidjourn

AFTERNOO

C. C.
At the afternoon see
Rock Falls, Ill., read a
an account of the various
He believed that coarse He believed that coarse use than very fine salt. difference in the better had a right to demand equalized. The speake a New York committee salt used in various sau eighteen times out of i he could tell the conclusion was ness of the grain manufacture, and that inspection was nece inspection was necessified arrymen. The Stat thousands of dollars ye an inspector of fertilizery out the precedent casier to manufacture; tion than by boiling, nexercised. The Englithat of New York in Indies it was obtain evaporation. In Ches ga County, N. Y. the Austrian salt was in Indies sea-water was un Indies sea-water was un Indies sea-water was un Indies sea-water was un MR. 3

from MR. FR of Copenhagen, Den pressed his astonish which he never saw and which he conside excellent skill and exten dairies. Denmas dairy country heid its mations, Danish but the brought the highest practice, and it will be be to be the conditional of the land having it is to be the conditional way in the land having it is to be the conditional way in the land the treat exportation doubled 1867 to 1872, and the second conditional second conditi 867 to 1872, and the

ative Page, of Call-16. To the Presistention to the ques-which is now, and has itating the people of uity ask that you give ion as your valuable

that there are now in han 150,000 of these whom are females, and are now in a process, and are now The remaining four-number to the Sine and coolies or lave, and coolies of the Sine from Hong the treaty with China or for fully understand mpanying this letter, Committee made at Legislature on this action to the report of the Senate County of the Senate County of the Senate Lower of the Senate County of the sie that in California on as to the evils of therefore, on behalf wery respectfully sur-itter the subject of a convenes in January

convenes in January

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the P. Plox.

HING. ly this morning two es as Edward Wood-rrested at the depot & Pacific Railroad ed up in the County epot about 3 o'clock welling trunk or box the waiting-room, the 4 o'clock train ions of the men of the trunk ex-in's suspicions, and

I to open the trunk, and were promptly the trunk was then tain the pody of a years of age, and The head had been do both legs cut off emable the resurrens in the box, which rooden head-boards ad of the graves of epitentially and are 5, indicated the place I the occupation of ententially and are 10 the occupation of the coupation of the place I the occupation of the proper of obtaining subject upon which They appeared to beir situation, withwas subsequently sed this afternoon I returned to their situation, with the proper of the REASON.

the case of Dr. Popular Life, the ict of guilty, after his result was apeement at least. District-Attorney rial will be argued be jurors said they ction after hear-Four of them erdict of guilty o them to retire.
In the Tombs, not enced Case holds.
It to the Clerk, the question whether, and I don't ex-a new trial, and tall."

D FROM. Sheriff Nunan Sheriff Culf, of that C. Duncan, a Pioneer Bank, ken to secure his TICS. for the Coming

met to-night to orkers came up to do, and the l the members the Second and Districts, whose by the Commit-to discussion, a from all parts on the questions was in favor of it probably the opposetting one desirable, and er he wanted a mittee got no

he questions of the ad always he act, and was silver. anders also de-the adoption gton construct-ver resolution, his distinguishand the entire

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one in favor ther they will voices of the cell an early ght) decided. sems to be di-ton's birthday meeting of the of the Com. 20, there is a tt the expense here is little oc head in In-tation will be Ovoters, makourned, when he great ma-otent, and the Convention on be seen, suc-or the honor will be held given above

海太空 3数 Tribune. Briffin, of the run over and the Air-Line engineer he og the train, tis head, evi-evident that suicide or de-ried. BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Last Day of the Meeting of the Dairymen's Convention.

Interesting Papers Read by Members of the Association.

List of the Premiums Awarded-The Show a Decided Success.

MORNING SESSION.

MORNING SESSION.

J. A. SMITH.

The Dairymen's Convention was called to order at Unlich's Hall about 10 o'clock yesterday morning by the President. The attendance was large, few of the delegates having gone home.

Mr. J. A. Smith, of Sheboygan, presented a paper on "The importance of having well-gooled milk in the manufacture of, cheese." He said that chemists and experienced cheese makers had agreed that the most approved way of manufacturing cheese was to heat the milk as soon as drawn from the cow to about 140 degrees, and then from the cow to about 140 degrees, and then rapidly cool it. That theory involved taking the milk to the factory twice a day, the use of steam to discharge into the body of the milk and an abundance of the steam of the steam to discharge into the body of the milk and an abundance of the steam to the ste dance of cold water to cool it again, all of which processes took time and involved expense. For small farmers this course was not always practicable, and some other means had to be adopted.
Of course the advocates of the swedish, the Hardin, Cooley, and other methods of rapidly cooling din. Cooley, and other methods of rapidly cooling milk held that the plan of beating milk was fallatious and useless. The practical cheese-maker who succeeded in making a cheese act once firm, soft, mild, sweet, rich, and meaty knew that he made it when cool weather and carefulness gave him a vat of sound and cool milk, and an absence of acidity. A poor workman could make good cheese from good milk, while the combined experience of a philosopher and an experienced manafacturer would not suffice to make cheese from poor milk. As soon as milk soured, the raising of cream was at once checked, and, if left to acidity by not being cooled down, the acid would soon devour the cream. The speaker had discovered by experiment that milk surrounded by water at 60° made one pound of butter to the hundred pounds of milk less than 'the same quality at 42°. The former was some next morning, while the latter was as sweet as ever. He had proved that to get butter out of milk in warm weather it must be cooled rapidly. In the West the prevalent custom was to cool on the farm before delivery to the factory. In many cases the carrying-cans were far too large to allow of proper cooling, and so the milk turned sour. Acid was a valuable agent, but its development should be watched. The remedy was to employ for held that the plan of heating milk was falla

the farm before delivery to the factory. In many cases the carrying-cans were far too large to allow of proper cooling, and so the milk turned sour. Acid was a valuable agent, but its development should be watened. The remedy was to employ for preserving purposes the same methods adopted in butter-making, using the same sized cans, and cooling rapidly. Submerging the milk seemed to be the most practicable system, and nuvoives the least trouble. Practical experience at his own factory had shown the speaker the advantages of the small cans, which were readily transported and allowed the milk to cool rapidly. The modification in the present plan which he would suggest was that the cream raised by the submerging process should be taken off at the farm. He favored the establishment of small factories, and declared that they were greatly on the increase, while the larger once were losing their grip. The business should be domesticated, and the cheese-vats put nearer the farmers' doors.

In conclusion, Mr. Smith declared that Chicago must become the great distributing point for dairy products. By establishing and carrying on direct relations with the consumer, the bloodsuckers all along the line of transport would find their occupation gone. Chicago was the objective point of forty-seven railroads, and confided dair cet with Earope without the intervention of New York.

Mr. D. H. Burrell, of Little Falls, N. Y., followed with a brief speech on the same subject, after which consideration of the topic 'ls lt for the Interest of american Dairymen to Manufacture Skim-Milk Cheese?' was had.

MR. R. R. STONE,

of Elgin, Ill., considered that skim-milk cheese was a desirable product for the dairymen. He claimed that it contained all the desirable material for making muscle and fat, and was nearly as good as full-cream cheese. The cheese should be marketed as early as possible; within thirty days at the outside.

outside.

Mr. Charles Baltz, of Chicago, had a hearty contempt for skim-milk cheese, and hoped that the time would come when it would be a penal offense to deal in it. In his opinion, the low prices of cheese were caused by the glut of skim-cheese. If the miners in the coal district depended entirely on skim cheese for their sustenance, everybody would freeze to death this winter, for the men would not like long.

THE COMMITTER ON NOMINATIONS

year:

President—Hiram Smith, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.,

President—George Weeden, Sheboygan Falls
Wis.; N. C. White, Kenosha, Wis.; Chester Harae
Ladoga, Wis.; Prof. Frank Hall. Sugar Grove, Ill
George E. Gooch, Chicago; Charies Basta, Chicago; R.
Stone, Euch, Ill., Jeremish Davis, Davis Jun
Gall, Algona, Ia.; L. A. Chambersain, Kirawvii,
Laidage Waiter F. Hays, Clinton, Ia.; A. Stil
Daville, Ia.; Col. R. M. Littler, Davenport, Ja.; I.
Wood, Indiana; M. M. McKean, St. Louis, Mo.
Secretary—R. P. McGliney, Eigin, Ill.

Treasurer—W. H. Stewart, Woodstock, Ill.
Treasurer—W. H. Stewart, Woodstock, Ill.
The nominations were unanimonally approved.

The nominations were unanimously approved, and the officers declared elected.
On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring Secretary, Dr. R. R. Stone, of Eigin, Ili. Mr. Hiram Smith tendered his thanks for the honor conferred on him by his re-election as President.

MR. C. C. LAMBERT,
Canada, was next introduced. It had been his experence that too many men made cheese simply
because the milk made it for them. Great atten-

because that too many men made cheese simply because the milk made it for them. Great attention should be given to the proper cooling of milk and its quality. In all his experience he had had no trouble with the curds, simply by paying attention to the cooling.

Mr. Buell, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, said that they had inadvertently overlooked the Dominion of Canada, and moved that the last speaker be added to the list of Vice-Presidents, and be asked to nominate one other. Mr. Lambert proposed the name of J. C. Heglar, of Ingersoll, Ont., and the names were added accordingly.

MR. FRANK D. MOULTON said that he was very ill on the previous evening, and was utterly shable to do justice to the subject on whigh he was announced to speak. He was proceeding to discuss the sail question, but was abruptly cut off by the Chairman, who announced that the hour of adjournment thad arrived. An adjournment was then taken for lauch.

ent was then taken for lunch.

AFTERNOON SESSION. C. C. BUELL

At the afternoon session, Mr. C. C. Buell, of an account of the various modes of manufacture. Re believed that coarse salt was better for dairy use than very fine salt. Practially there was no difference in the better qualities of salt, and they had a right to demand that the prices should be equalized. The speaker quoted from the report of a New York committee, who, in judging as to the salt used in various samples of butter, went wrong salt used in various samples of butter, went wrong eighteen times out of forty. He had used five different brands this season, and did not believe that he could tall the difference between them. His conclusion was that one kind was as good as the other; that the coarseness of the grain depended entirely on the manufacture, and that a system of Governmental inspection was necessary for the protection of dairymen. The State-of Massachusetts saved thousands of dollars yearly by the appointment of an inspector of fertilizers, and other States might carry out the precedent with regard to salt. It was easier to manufacture pure salt by solar evapora-

assier to manufacture pure sait by solar evaporation than by boiling, provided that proper care was
exercised. The English sait was boiled in pans,
that of New York in kettles, while in the West
Indies it was obtained from sea-water by solar
evaporation. In Cheshire, England, and Onondags County, N. Y., there were saline springs. The
Austrian sait was mined solid, and in the West
Indies sea-water was used.

MR. M. FOLSOM,
of New York, did not believe in too much science.
He was a member of an association for prosecuting
the men who sold oleomargarine for butter, and a
learned Professor in New York was trying to prove
through the press that there was more butter in
that product than in butter itself.

The Treasurer reported that he had received on
account of membership fees \$172, for advertising,
sto., \$107; total \$279. The total expenses were
\$206, leaving a balance of \$70 on hand. On motion, the balance was appropriated to the retiring
Secretary as a recompense for his trouble in preparing the annual reports.

Col. H. M. Littler read an interesting contribution
from

Col. R.M. Littler read an interesting contribution from

MR. PREDERICKSON,
of Copenhagen, Denmark. The gentleman expressed his astonishment at the dairy exposition, which he never saw equaled in his own country, and which he considered a splendid proof of the excellent skill and experience employed in American dairies. Denmark was very small, but as a dairy country held its place with honor among the nations. Danish butter having for several years brought the highest prices in the London market. All the land having long since been occupied and stocked, no increase in production could be derived from calitivating waste lands, as in America. The enaly improvements possible were in breeding cattle and the treatment of milk. Yet the exportation doubled in the five years from 1867 to 1872, and the increase still continued. The farmers of Denmark learned practical buttermaking from Holstein dairy men, and had surpassed their teachers. Yet, while a few years ago the difference between Danish and American butter was from 20 to 50 shillings per hundred weight in favor of the former, this year it had been reduced to five shillings. Danish dairymen used all their skill to improve the quality of their product, but realized that they could never succeed in competing with America. One-half of the butter exported from Denmark was made in a peculiar manner and packed in air-tight cans of from one pound upwards, which were shipped to tropical climates. Only the very finest quality was selected

for this trade, which had proved profitable to both producers and shippers. The demand was practically untimited, and these markets once opened there would be no fear of overstocking. Mr. Frederickson expected to engage in the dairy business in this country.

A subscription was then taken up in order to raise the dedict of \$150 on the premium-list. This being happily adjusted, the Secretary read out

THE LIST OF PREMIUMS
as follows:

bounds, first prize \$100, second \$75, third \$30. First premlimi, B. E. Wood, Hantley, Ilb. second. A. J. Booth, Salem, Wis. Third. R. S. Houston Pleasant Prairie, Wis. Soling Wis. Third. R. S. Houston Pleasant Prairie, Wis. Soling St. First prize, Booth Bros., Salem, Wis.; second. C. C. Buell, Rock Falis, Ill. Beat two packages: prizes \$15 and \$10. First prize. D. L. Proposition of the prize of the prize

Best practical design for butter and cheese factory— Prize \$2.5. C. M. Turner. Benmark. Ia.

Col. Littler called attention to the meeting of the Agricultural Congress in Washington next Feb-ruary, and asked the meeting to listen to.

the Secretary of that body.

Mr. Perriam was introduced and spoke briefly of the objects of the Congress, which is composed of delegates from Agricultural Societies. State Boards of Agriculture, and the like. He hoped that both the Northwestern Dairymen's Association and the national Butter, Cheese, and Egg Association swould send delegates. On motion, the Chair was empowered to appoint delegates as requested.

offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is felt to be the most important duty of this Convention to diffuse practical knowledge on the cost of making fine butter and time cheese, which will result to benefit to farmers and dairymen at this Westcost of maning one of the successful competitors be respect-result in benefit to farmers and dairymen at the respect-red of the successful competitors be respect-fully requested to furnish the officers of the two Asso-ciations now assembled a full report of the means as-ciations now assembled a full report of the means as-tered in their manufacture, and that the officers of this As-sociation have them published in the county newspa-pers throughout the Northwest and in the annual re-ports of the National Rutter, Cheese, and Egg Asso-ciation and the Northwestern Dairymen's Associa-tion.

The resolution was adopted without debate.
Mr. John A. Thomas of Sheboygan, was introduced, and made a brief speech on the importance of the dairy interest of America, for which he prophesically prosperous future.
The Convention decided to hold its next annual session/in Chicago, and, after the passage of the customery voices of thanks, adjourned. The fair or exhibition proved a great success. Here being 350 samples of butter. 400 of cheese, 75 of dairy implements, and about 50 of cooperage on exhibition proved a great success. implements, and about 50 of cooperage on exhibi-tion. About 1,500 persons visited the show each day and the result has been a gratifying increase in

THE COURTS. Record of Judgments, New Suits, Bank-ruptcles, Etc.

Margaret J. Heaton yesterday filed a bill in the Circuit Court against her stepchildren, Ed-gar S. Heaton, Laura S. Diller, Henrietta G. owsley, and Georgiana E. Knox, and agfinst E. S. Heaton, J. R. Owsley, and W. A. Knox, executors Margaret J. He ton yesterday filed a bill in the Circuit Court against her stepchildren. Edgar S. Heaton. Laura S. Diller, Henrietta G. owsley, and Georgiana E. Knox, and agfinst E. S. Heaton. J. E. Owsley, and W. A. Knox, executers of the will of her late husband, Orange B. Heaton, to compel them to pay her \$20,000. She states that she was married to Orange B. Heaton on the 2d day of July, 1873; that the day before that a marriage settlement was made by which her busband-elect agreed to give her \$30,000 if she survived him, and also an equal share with his children in the remainder of his estate. They lived together for eleven months, when he drove her from bis house, taking possession of all her property, which consisted mainly of furniture, notes, and other securities. About a month after, being utterly destitute, she was induced to release all rights acquired by the marriage settlement and her dower rights, on her husband turning over to her \$1, 335, 56 in money and a note for \$500, belonging to him, and agreeing to pay \$5, 775, 58 addidional in money, and to give a note of one J. G. Smith for \$4,006,75. In October, 1876, Heaton died, leaving all his property to his four children above named. Before his death, also, he had as: died, leaving all his property to his four children above named. Before his death, also, he had asabove named. Before his death, also, he had assigned to them large amounts of property. Complainant charges that her release of her marriage settlement was invalid, being obtained through compulsion, and she now asks to have it set aside, and her right to the \$30,000, less the amount of about \$10,000 already given her, established and declared, and for a further decree against the executors to compel them to give her one-fifth of her late husband's estate after deducting the \$30,000.

Henry W. West filed a bill yesterday against his wife Hattie, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

wite flattie, asking for a invoice on the ground of desertion.

And Mary Hendrick filed a bill for similar relief against her husband, James Hendrick, stating that although for the twelve years of their married life she has regularly made him a biennial present of a girl, he has requited her generosity by abusing her so that she was obliged a short time ago to leave him for fear of her life.

TIEMS.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

FAITHLESS A yellow moon a-waning in the West: A young heart duttering wildly in the breast, Awake to all the beauty of the night-

Thoughts wavering right to wrong, and wrong to One little sigh of pity breathed, and then A reckless, blind resolve to break again A well-kept vow, and swiftly huri away The haunting memory of a fairer day. The yellow moon dimmed by a passing cloud: A shining head in manner passionate bowed. Thus she to you is false; if you but knew The treachery in those eyes of fadeless blue! A stolen kiss! Ah! but you cannot see -Twere well you knew not how all was to be. CHICAGO. LILLIE SURBRIDGE.

A SECOND LADY GODIVA. San Francisco Chronicie.

The residents of Bernal Hights had yesterday foreneon an unusually good opportunity for the study of the nude in the person of Mrs. Peter Brickley, residing on Cherubuseo street, near Cortland avenue, who went out for her fore noon passiar with all her clothes on—a peg in her boudoir. Mrs. Brickley, who is a large, good-looking woman, with long, jet-black hair, is subject to seasons of lunacy. About three or four years ago, after an exciting chase by eight policemen through a wilderness of sand-lots, she was captured and sent to the Insane Asylum, from which she was subsequently returned cured. For three or four weeks past she has given signs of a relapse, and the symptons have not been improved by a too diligent application of Bernal Hights whisky. Yesterday morning at half-past 10 o'clock Mrs. Brickley, clad in the full evening dress of Powers' Greek slave, with the exception of the shackles, emerged from her residence and sauntered gracefully down Cherubusco street into Cortland avenue, and down Cortland avenue towards Cheputtepec. She held in one hand a wand about a foot and a haif long, gaudily ornamented with colored ribbons. The only time when it appeared to momentarily dawn on her mind that she had forgotten anything of any account was when about every five minutes she made that instinctive and enchanting feminine dive for her trail and didn't find any trail there, chiefs around their eyes. The women were horrified and tied their handker-chiefs around their eyes. The women were horrified and the theory having reached the corner of Cheputtepec, gazed pensively around for a few minutes, and then meandered slowiy back. Reaching the Brickley, residing on Cherubusco street, near at half-past 10 o'clock Mrs. Brickley, clad in the full evening dress of Powers' Greek slave, with the exception of the shackles, emerged from her residence and sauntered gracefully down Cherubusco street into Cortand avenue towards Cheputtebec. She held in one hand a wand about a foot and a haif long, gaudily ornamented with colored ribbons. The only time when it appeared to momentarily dawn on her mind that she had forgotten anything of any account was when about every five minutes she made that instinctive and enchanting femione dive for her trail and didn't find any trail there. The men were horrified and tied their handkerchiefs around their eyes. The women were horrified, and pulled down the blinds, and then looked through the cracks. Mrs. Peter Brickley, having reached the corner of Chepuitepee, gazed pensively around for a few minutes, and then meandered slowly back. Reaching the entrance to the lot in which is the Spring Valley Company's reservoir, she went in and up to a large trunch of water. Having submitted her.

aprons, hoop-skirts, coverlids, cardinal stock-ings and door-mats, the only mistake that oc-curred being an effort to roll up the young hero of the piece in an army blanket. Mrs. Brickley was conveved to the City Prison, and from thence to the Home of the Inebriate, and her neighbors are now using well water for a few days.

WEBSTER'S SEVENTEEN MURDERS.

Mr. Webster's experience with President Har-rison's inaugural is thus narrated by Peter Harvey in his reminiscences of the great expound-er: "One day, among other arrangements, he-suggested to the new President, in as delicate a gament for husband, Jamen Hendrick, stating this shinough for the twelve sears of their married of the married that he had sacched the stationary of the two that he was obliged a short time ago to he had see obliged a short time ago to he had been deligible to the present of way as he could, the fact that he had sketched an inaugural, knowing that Gen. Harrison would be overwhelmed with calls and business after his election, and he himself baving leisure to

honest endeavors—is pure and strong. Cer-tainly I do Icel an affection for everything that

New York Tribune, Dec. 18.

The cat-show at the American Museum in the Bowery opened yesterday. About 100 cats lie curied up in the darkest corners of their cages, and blink their green eyes sieepily at the visitors. They are so amiable or so well-fed that they will not allow themselves to be poked up to any feline demonstrations. There are black cats, white cats, piebald cats, gray cats, Maltese cats, white cats, piebald cats, gray cats, Maltese cats, tortoise-shell cats, cats with one eye blue and one eye red, or one eye green and one eye goiden, and a cat born without a tail. But they are all quiet and dignified. There are no garden concerts, no chimney-pot serenades, no backs are arched, and no fur files. Their tails are quiescent and of normal size.

There is a black cat that has never been known to refuse milk. Another, born in Germany, is double-toed and web-footed. Pedro S. Figther is a sicek, gray creature, that can play tag, hide-and-seek, and when in perfect health can skip the rope. His master wants to bet \$5,000 that the cat can talk in his own language.

A black Danish cat, with a melancholy air, is called Hamlet. Although 17 years of age, Ham-

cannon, and retire to the cage on a tight rope.

A GENUINE DEAD-BEAT. Not long ago a gentleman conducting a small manufacturing business in the northwestern section of Philadelphia was requested to visit a family in a suffering condition, and, it possible, to relieve their distressing necessities. On entering the house a sight presented itself to the kindly-disposed visitor which would have moved to tears a much less sympathetic heart. Resting on two trestles, placed in the centre of the floor, was a coiffe, around which were placed burning candles, and near it sat the disconsolate widow, pouring fourth a stream of lamentations and tears.

widow, pouring fourth a stream of lamentations and tears.

The visitor kindly inquired what he could do to assuage her grief, and was informed her greatest, in fact, her only, concern was that her departed might be buried in consecrated ground, and not laid away in the Potter's Field; but she had no money to purchase a lot, and to raise a sufficient amount for this purpose was all she prayed for.

The gentleman urged her to keep calm, promising to see that her wishes were fulfilled.

The gentleman urged her to keep calm, promising to see that her wishes were fulfilled, and to give her the money next morning. With

promising to see that her wishes were immers, and to give her the money next morning. With a shower of thanks and blessings invoked on his benevolent person, he bade the sorrowing mortal adieu, receiving from her the injunction to be sure to call at 10 o'clock the next morning, and give the money to the undertaker himself, and be batisfied that it would all be appropriated to the purpose for which it was donated.

Returning to his factory, the gentleman succeeded (with his own contribution) in raising \$25 for the "poor widow."

The next morning the thought occurred to him that it was useress to wait until 10 o'clock, the appointed hour, but that he would go there, aithough it was but 7 o'clock, and leave the money with the object of his charity.

Arrived at the house a second time, he knocked geutly at the door, and, receiving no response, quietly opened the door, walked into the house, and, seeing nothing but the coffin in the room, went softly—as one should do in the house, death—to the door of the kitchen. the room, went softly—as one should do in the house of death—to the door of the kitchen, opened it, and there sat the corpse, in his shirt-sleeves, eating breakfast. He concluded on mature reflection to let the dead-beat bury himself at his leisure.—Exchange.

HAYES-CONKLING. Washington Correspondence Detroit News.
Conkling is victorious, and he knows it. This morning he walks more erect than ever, and the lock in the centre of his forehead curls so tight that he can't shut his eyes. After the fight was over last night, he went over to the house of Senator Jones, and they do say that house of Senator Jones, and they do say that those two gentlemen had a high old time. The first thing that they did after entering the parlor of the Silver Senator was to embrace, and then both solemnly and decorously stood on their heads for the space of five minutes. This ceremony over, the champagne was ordered up, a few friends were called in, and they all gotwell, they got more champagne when that was gone. At the other end of the avenue the news was not received with the same spirits. Indeed they didn't have any spirits at all. Evarts was at the Executive Mansion when the news came. When the messenger arrived and announced that the New York nominations were rejected, Evarts looked at Hayes, and Hayes looked at Evarts, and then each looked at the other. Neither of them spoke a word for at least a minute. Evarts was the first to break silence, and he did so by uttering the shortest sentence he was ever known to speak, namely:

"Well, I'll be d——dl"

"Me, too!" said Hayes.

"Rutherford!" said Mrs. Rayes, with two exciamation-points in her voice.

"Excuse me," said Evarts; "I was not aware for the moment that I was in the presence of ladies. It is not often that I am so moved, bu, under the present concatenation of extraordinary and complicated circumstances, when the Constitution and the—"

"Don't mention it, I beg of you," broke in Mr. Hayes, determined to nip in the bud a sentence that in all probability would take all night to deliver. "Let's go to bed."

And so the conference broke up. This morning Evarts was not in his office at the usual hour, and it is pepularly believed that he is at the White House engaged in putting the finishing touches to that sentence. those two gentlemen had a high old time. The

GOT EVEN WITH HIM. Detroit Free Press.

There was a man on the Woodward avenue

car the other rainy morning who felt as if the weather couldn't be abused enough.

"Don't you hate such weather as this?" he asked of a portly acquaintance opposite.

"No, sir," was the decided response; "I don't bother about the weather. If it's fair, all right; if it's foul, all right."

"But you can't like such a morning as this?"

bother about the weather. If it's fair, all right; if it's foul, all right."

"But you can't like such a morning as this?"

"It's as good for me as any other sort o' morning," was the calm reply.

"And you like to see rain, and mud, and slush, do you!"

"Yes; I am perfectly satisfied."

The grumbler was out of patience, but he secured revenge sooner than he hoped for. In getting off the car the fat man slipped and sprawled at full length in the mud, to the intense delight of the other, who rushed to the platform and shouted:

"Don't say a word—it's one of your kind of mornings! If it was one of mine you'd have fallen on a bed of nice, clean, soft, white, beautiful snow! Stand up, till I look at you!"

The fat man stood up. He was mud from

REMARKABLE HINDSIGHT.

A Curious Prediction Next Spring Concerning What Will Happen This Winter.

New York Daily Graphs.

Ariel, the sprite, who carries the magne ring of Gygea, and the enchanted carpet, and to whom time and space are nothing, brings to us a copy of the Graphic issued next are spring, which contains of the Graphic issued next spring, which contains some comments which now seem very maryelous indeed. The article to which we especially allude is a summary of the silver question, after action on it by the present Congress. It is as

action on it by the present Congress. It is as follows:

Daily Oraphie, "hure 30. 1878.

The funniest phenomenon in recent years is the retreat of the elephants of the New York morning press since the passage of Bland's Silver bill. It will be remembered that the 'reprediction,' and its advocates as "rascala," "swindlers," "thieves," and "plunderers," white-some of the most garrulous and least informed of the pull vitters joined in the invective, and charged the supporters of the measure with every mean and dishonorable motivs. The Orapate was the only friend of the Bland oil among the newspapers of New York.

Our readers remember what a storm of invective attended the passage of that bill over the veto of President Hayes, and what promostications of rain were uttered by the doleful Cassandras of this metropolls. They predicted the ruin of our credit abroad; the delaying of this country with the discarded and degraded silver of other nations; the digit of our timid gold before this blonde invader; the total defeat of the effort to resume next New Year's, and the further depreciation of values resulting from the adulteration of our money and the consequent destruction of confidence. They prophested lower prices and less work, and riot breaking out everywhere as the result of the prevailing distress.

Well, the terribly dangerous bill passed and be-

the consequent desiruction of confidence. They prophesied lower prices and less work and riot breaking out everywhere as the result of the prevailing distress.

Well, the terribly dangerous bill passed and became a law. To the annacement of the prophets of evil, gold, instead of rising, immediately began to fail slowly towards silver. It was discovered that there was to be no "flood" of silver for the all-sufficient reason that no foreign nation had any silver to spare except Germany, and that was a small quantity, and had aircady found a market. In January the difference between gold and silver was eight cents on every doliar; now it is only three. To show the change in public sentiment we quote from other papers of to-day and last evening:

Less Fork Fribing, Jane 20, 1878.

The remonetization of the silver dollar proves to have been a wise measure. This, as our readers will recollect, is just as we predicted. Silver is rapidly rising in value in consequence of its introduction as money in this country, and the market value of gold is declining. That is, gold will buy less and silver more of the products of human labor. Confidence seems to be restored to business, and mills and factories have resumed work in all directions. It really looks as if specie next New Year's might be possible. This is as we expected. A high place among our statesmen will be accorded to the Hon. Mr. Bland.

New York Times, June 20, 1878.

Our readers will remember that the Times was the first newspaper in this country to denounce the vile conspiracy of the Shylocks who demonetized silver, and to demand the restoration of the dollar of our fathers to the coul of the country. This result abundantly justifies us. The credit of this country has never ocean so good since the war began. Secretary Sherman has just placed \$500, 000,000 in funded bonds, payable in "gold or silver," according to the original contract. The only difficulty now seems to be how to keep silver in the country. As it is a little cheaper here than in France, i

The Republican party, with the fraudulent de facto President, Hayes, at its head, has died as the fool dieth. Welle we were urging the passage of that measure which was drafted by the farsighted statesman, the Hon. Mr. Bland (whom we take this occasion to nominate for President), the Republican party was doing its uture the bill and hurl contumely upon the lost to ri wicked partners of the truly good Deacon Smith think "honors are easy" between the two parties; but this is mockery; the Republican corpse is too far gone for any restoratives, and we call upon G. Washington Childs, A. M., to tane his mouraful harp to something like the following dirge:

Take away the little banner
That the party used to carry?
We will need the flag no longer,
It has climbed the golden stairy.
Gone to meet O. L. Whig.
Chorus-Cockachalunk-chalunk-chalaly!
Hio! Cockachalunk-chalant New York Bossing Post, June 28, 1878. Funded bonds have risen another cent. Indee Funded bonds have risen another cent. Indeed, the general market has greatly lamproved doring the week. There begins to be a promise of better times again. Lake Shore has steadily gained in public confidence for two months; Eric has taken a most favorable turn, and such roads as the Wabash say the Midlimd feel the wholesome toric and each and the Midhud feel the wholesome tonic and have risen 0 or 10 per cent. On every hand we hear of cotton-mills starting their spindles again and long-abandoned furnaces kindling anew their ires. The pretense that these results are due to the passage of the Biane bill is utterly unfounded. There is danger every minute that this country will be flooded with \$4,000,000 or \$3,000,000 in silvet coin from Germany or some of the islands of the sea.

We give it up. We were mistaken. The Bland We give it up. We were mistaken. The Bland bill has proved a blessing to all classes. It has revived industry. It has restored confidence. It has made resumption possiole. It has brought back silver to the pockets of the people, giving a new function and a new value to our most abundant precious metal. It has sent up railroad and mining stocks. And, instead of dishonoring the country, it has actually improved the national credit and increased the price of all the bonds. And, whatever others may say, we desire to acknowledge the great services of the New York Graphic, which auvocated this measure when it was unpopular, and stood by the bill first, last, and all the time.

Sermon by the Rev. H. W. Beecher. June 25, 1873. Let us thank an all-wise Providence that the gold-monopoliet and Wall street thieves have been over-thrown. The success of the law restoring the old silver dollar, which I well remember up father used to use, ought to cause the Shylocks to hide their fil-gotten gains. The pikes, sharks, and suckers have long enough exploited the financial deep; now let the honest fishes have a chance. Stand ande! Let the sun shupe!

SELF-DISFRANCHISED.

The Blunder by Which the State of Georgia Might Lose Several Congressmen.
Correspondence New York World.
ATLANTA, Dec. 12.—The Constitution of 1868 made by Radical agency and imposed by Federal

power, was at our election a week ago rejected, and a new Constitution made by our people adopted. The homestead of 1868 of \$8,000 was voted down, and a smaller one of \$1,600 estab lished. The Capital was by an immense maje

adopted. The hemestead of 1868 of \$8,000 was voted down, and a smaller one of \$1,600 established. The Capital was by an immense majority retained in Atlanta, the progressive place of the State, against the prejudices and sentimentality of the people. A Legislature was elected that will chose Gen. John B. Gordon to be his own successor as United States Senator.

The main agent in this successful movement for a change of organic law has been Gen. Robert Toombs. He was a member of the Convention and at once leaped to its leadership. To the supreme surprise of his enemies he became the very bulwark of conservatism against a perfect flood-tide of aggressive extremism. In one thing only did he lake extremely advanced ground, and that was for State Government puttipg an irou clutch upon the railroads. The new Constitution was invested with supreme power over them.

The new Constitution blocks forever further tocrease of the public debt and public improvement with the State's money. It muszles cities and counties in the same way. The instrument has been very little discussed, as the 'absorbing issue of the whole matter has been the local one of the location of the Capital. By a strange oversight the new organic law contains a feature that, unless its changed, must result in dinnishing the Congressional representation of Georgia. By what want of proper inquiry this remarkable insult was brought about it would be bootless to inquire, But in all of the numerous and exhaustive debates this undesirable consequence seems never to have been hit upon. The fourteenth amendment to the Congressional representatives shall be apportioned among the swind proper inquiry this remarkable insult was brought about it would be apportioned among the swind reference of the further of securiors for the choice of Sectors for President of the united States according to their respective and indication of the United States, kept contained the constitution of the United States, kept contained the constitution of the United States, to a superior o

under the head of those forbidden to be done by state by the Fifteenth Amendment of the Unite States Constitution, viz., of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. It is such distrasticular to the the color of the col

tion.

This voluntary diminution of the State's Congressional representation admits of but one remedy, and that is an immediate amendment of the new Constitution. Had the blunder been exposed it would have defeated the ratification of the Constitution. But in the absorption of the Capital issue it and all other questions were overlooked and ignored.

REMARKABLE EFFORT.

New York Church Pledges \$150,000

New Port Tribuna. Dec. 17.

The Church of the Holy Trinity (the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rector) yesterday pledged \$189,000 toward canceling its heavy debt of \$298,002. This remarkable result was due largely to the earnest and inspiring appeals of Edward Kimbail (of Chicago), the "church-debt raiser," as he is sometimes catled, from his remarkable success in relieving cnurches of crushing burdens of debt, and of Dr. Tyng. Dr. Charles S. Robinson, and Rowell C. Smith, it was announced from the pulpit yesterday morning that the debt would be raised then and there. Checks were passed around, and, while addresses were being delivered, papers all over the house were being delivered, papers all over the house were being rapidly covered with significant figures. The munificant gifts of one porson after another were received with a quiet satisfaction that spoke volumes for the success of the plan, and the rapidity with which checks were handed in, and their amounts, showed an enthusiastic devotion which took no thought of bard times. It was pleasant to note the interest taken in the subscription by the women and girls, and the many little clubs they formed, pledging themselves to sums large and small, were practical proofs of their zeal.

Before the morning wore away \$110,000 had been subscribed, and enthusiasm was at fever merk the church was crowded, and the remarkable success of so short a session aroused hopes of raising the whole amount that day. It was not thought wise to dismiss the congregation while in so satisfactory a mood, so a nice little lunch was provided for all, and all were invited to remain. Measengers carried explanatory notes to many homes. Those who sent no word received many calls of inquiry during the afternoon. In fact, the courteous ushers were kept very busy, reassuring anxious friends, who came to discover why the most regular persons in the world, who had never been away from home before without sending word, had not returned. When the character of the extra meeting was learned, numbe

Another Flow at Mormonism.

Ogden (Viah) Freeman

Cells Logan writes from New York to the Deadwood Fioner, offering to supply wives by the cargo. The miners of the Black Hills could obtain much better stock by wintering in the valleys of Utah and marrying young saintesses, who are apostatizing by wholesale, and are eager for a whole Gentile apiece. The way to solve the much-vexed Mormon problem is to marry the girls off to the bachelors of the surrounding territories. In order to accomplish this the Freman is organizing a "marriage bureau," which, we trust, will throw the Kansas City Times' drawings in the shade. So soon as it is in successful operation we will have enrolled the most charming voung ladies of this it is in successful operation we will have en-rolled the most charming young ladies of this kingdom, as premiums for the ticket numbered in duplicate, given away to all subscribers of the Freeman We intend to have drawings eyery three months. There are good husbands in the mountains for every saintess in the val-leys, and we want to make them happy.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS Patrons throughout the city we have established Franch Officed in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 80 clock p in, during the week, and until 9 p. m. until 80 clock p. nt. ourne, sur on Saturdays: William H. Winning, Bookseller and Stationer, 184 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av. S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st. near Western-st., 1009 West Madison-st. near Western-st., 1009 West Madison-st. near Western-st., 1009 Buc Island-av. Corner of Halsted-st. GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationers, etc., 350 Di-vision-st.

vision-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, News-Dealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln. CITY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-VERY CHEAP AND EASY TERMS, A spiendid brick house on South Side. J. M. PESTANA, 123 Dearborn et.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-THE VERY BAST WESTERN FARM lands at bottom cash price, on long time at low interest. Address owner, D. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn. LOTESI. Address owner, O. J. STOUGH, 125 Description.
Lyor SALE-TEN FARMS SITUATED IN 1ROLyouls, Vermullion, and Kankakee Counties, Illinois.
For description, price, and terms address JAMES MIX.
Kankakee, 11i.

A PINE PIANO, BUT LITTLE USED, FOR SALE; \$10 monthly until paid for; warranted for 5 years. RKED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren et. PECIAL BARGAINS NELEGANT PIANO FORTES AND ORGANS:
Elegant new Rosewood Piano forts, 7½ octaves ... 2178
Elch tone Square Grand Piano-forte. with Agrafa
and new improvements ...
Very fine tone Rosewood Piano, carved legs and
1972...

yery nie toer noewood risto, tervot tops and 190 Good second-hand Piano. very handsome. 150 Fries tone Parior Organ. with stops and swell. 150 Very etegant Parior Organ. all improvements. 150 Sylendid Organical Interviews. 150 Sylendid Organical Interviews. 150 Fine tone and to relate the second of the second Interviews. 150 Fine tone and 150 Fine tone

1.000 PIANOS AND ORGANS-FIVE YEARS
Terry payments we give special prices. Call and examine before buying. Illustrated extelogues mathed free. BEELY'S Temple of Music. 92 Van Buren at.

A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR HOUSEKEEPING, AT Union Furniture Co., 503 West Madison at Best grade of goods. Terms saay. Prices reasonable.

FURNITURE POLING-CHAIRS.

EASY-CHAIRS. PATENT ROCKERS.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT LOW FRICKS.

R. T. MARTIN, 184 STATE-ST.

FOR SALE-PURPLETURE. R. T. MARTIN, 164 STATE-ST.

FOR SALE-PURNITURE COMPLETE OF TWOstory and basement, house, on Warren av., for
stooy three months' rent free if taken immediately;
good chance to keep boarders. Call or address OWNEIL,
098% West Madison-st.

FOUND - A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING A Flarge sum of money, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement by calling at JAMES Mod NORK We, 115 and 117 Lake-st. calling at JAMES MCANDRAWS. ISSUE THE SET WEED LOST-ON OR NEAR CLARK-ST., BETWEED LOST-ON OR NEAR CLARK-ST., BETWEED LOST THE MONTH OF THE SET OF THE SET

BOOTS AND SHOES-L. RICHARDSON. MAR-cash business of about \$35,000 per sanum, for sale on easy terms. Stock in good condition; sale on ac-count of health.

TO BENT-ROOMS, South Side.

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS; RENT low; per day, 50e to \$1. 185 East Washington-st., Boom 21.

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st. TO BENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-A 260-ACRE FARM IN WILL COUNTY:
L25 Clark-st., Room II.

WANTED TO RENT-

WANTED-TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house on the North Side (east of Clark-st. pre-terred); if suited will pay from \$100 to \$150 per month. Address Wet. Tribune 650-2.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-A DRY-GOODS SALESMAN. APPLY at O. H. KING'S, 998 West Madison-st. WANTED-CLERKS, BOOKKEEPERS, ETC. ALL with stamp, THE PATHFINDER, 125 South Clark st., Room 20.

WANTED—TO BOOK BINDERS—A FORWARDER Oblank or printed); also boy to work around blind err, and girs to see mad fold; experienced hands only. Apply to MoDONALD & JOHNSON, 158 and 180 Clark.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-1,0.00 LABORESTS FOR LEVER WORK in Louisians; wages, \$25 per month and board. Work all winter. Also, 1.000 railroad laborers at \$1.50 per day; station work, 14 to 16 cents per yard; 100 woodchoppers for Wisconsin. For tickets and Information apply to CHRISTIAN & CO., 200 South Water at. Miscellaneous.

Miscollaneous.

WANTED-IF YOU WANT TO MARE MONEY
Weasy and fast with little capital, call at No. 210
LaSalle-8s., Room 29.

WANTED-MEN. 25 TO 810 PER DAY GUARanteed to men and women everywhere. Immeuse profits on small capital. Address, with stamp,
RAY & CO., Chicago.

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CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL. 1
D do general housework in a private family. Call t
day at 135 West Indiana-st. SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GE! Siruation wanted—BY A GIRL TO DO GE! oral housework; can sew and assist in any wor please let me know at once. Address W 98, Tribune. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a private family, city of country. Call for two days at 984 Butterfield st.

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Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office dicensed. Se East Madison at. Established 1885. have enes of this

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NOTICE-I AM ABOUT TO. PRESENT TO THE Governor of Illinois a petition for the parden of my soo, H. M. Stuart, now incarcerated in the House of Correction in Chicago. EMMA STOART.

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day; 84, 50 to 87 per week. Day board, 91, 50 per
day; 84, 50 to 87 per week. Day board, 94 per week.

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SECOND-HAND 5-HORSE PORTABLE ENGINE. One 10 and one 15-horse; also stationary engines and boilers, 4 to 40 horse post Richard National Stations, belting, pulleys, other machiners, gued as new, for sale at low prices. L. B. POLLARD, 13 count Canale st. SEWING MACHINES. A NICE CHRISTMAS PRESENT—A NEW PULL-cabinet Singer family sewing-machine for one-third value; all attachments. 422 West Jackson-st.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Farwell Hall. son street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Moth-SteVicker's Theatre-street, between State a

Hooley's Theatra, iph street, between Clark and LaSalle nent of the Hess English Opera Troupe, nimes of Normandy." Haverly's Theatre Monroe street, corner of Dear D. H. Harkins. "Jack Cade."

Coliseum Novelty Theatre. treet, opposite Court-House. "Dark Work. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

RIENTEL BODGE, NO. 88, A. F. & A. M.-A the brethren as can are requested to attend the of our late brother Francis M. Ives, at Grace I Church, Wabsah-av., at 2 o'clock this (Friminunication will be held this (Friday) 'clock for business, election of officers, endance requested. By order of the E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

OME LODGE, No. 508, A. F. & A. M.—Annus munication this (Friday) evening, at 144 Twenty nd-st., commencing at 7:30 p. m. sharp for pay t of dges, election of officers for the custing year R. Z. HERRICK, Secretary.

ANT LODGE, No. 338, A. F. and A. M.-annual) Communication this Friday evening slock, at Corinthian Hall, 187 East Kinzles-at-on of officers and payment of ducs. A full at af the members is requested. Visitin also cordially favited. By order of ERE, Sec. B. COFFIN, W. M.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, B. A. M.— Annual Cogwocation this Friday evening, at 7:30 clock, at Hall corner Randolph and Halsted-stat, for the election of officers and payment of dues. A full stiendance desired. By order ANDIEW.J. GUILFORD, H. P. CHARLES B. WEIGHT, Secty.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY

e Chicago produce markets were fairly active as aggregate, and casier. Mess pork closed 10c per bri lower, at \$11.80@11.82% for any and \$11.95@11.97% for February. Lard January and \$11.95@11.97% for February. Lard closed 5c per 100 lbs lower, at \$7.72% for January and \$7.82% for February. Meats were easy, at 41% for boxed shoulders and \$6.00 per 100 lbs for do short ribs. Whisky was steady, at \$1.06 per gallon. Flour was quiet. [Wheat closed easier, at \$1.08% for December and \$1.08% for January. Corn closed lower, at 44% cash and 42% for January. Oats closed easier, at 24% @25c cash and 24% for January. Rye was steady, at 58c. Barley closed stronger, at 58% to \$2.00 per \$1.00 dy, at 58c. Barley closed stronger, at 58% January and 50% of February. Hogs closed I and weak, at \$4.00@4.15. Cattle were quiet changed, with sales at \$1.75@5, 80 for in-to extra. Sheep were quoted quiet, at \$2.75 Inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 162 cars wheat, 36 cars corn, 17 cars chis, 5 cars rye, 52 cars barley. Total, 272 cars, or 101,000 bu. One hundred collars in gold d buy \$102, 87% in greenbacks at the

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex-

Encouraged by their success in the first attempt, the Dairymen's Association will hold their Convention and Exhibition in Chicago again next year.

The twentieth anniversary of the institu tion of the noon prayer-meeting in Chicago was celebrated yesterday with interest exercises. A characteristic letter from Mr ony was one of the gratifying episodes of

In the South Carolina Legislature the question upon the ratification of the amend ment to the State Constitution providing for an annual levy of two mills upon all taxable property for the support of free schools reed an affirmative vote of more than two-

The Nebraska Grangers closed the pro-ceedings of their annual Convention yester-day, and before so doing passed a series of ution favoring the unlimited issue of backs. Twenty-eight out of thirty s were unanimous in favor of the

nother case of Constable-shooting is corded in our local reports this morning As usual, the accounts of the affair conflict but the weight of testimony so far as has been ascertained seems to be in favor of the colored man who defended his premises gainst a violent attack.

Another life-insurance swindler has com to grief. The jury in the case of T. S. lar Life, of New York, charged with swear ing to false reports of the condition of the Company, yesterday returned a verdict of guilty. There are some cases of the same kind in Chicago which the people would like to see brought to a similar issue.

" All quiet on the Rio Grande," is the report. A portion of the United States troops red to El Pago arrived yesterday, and no further trouble at that point need be appre-hended. The Greaser of to-day, like the rioter of last July, has a wholesome dread of falling afoul of the regular article of bluesoat, and the Mexican citizens who are said to have come over to the help of their brethren in Texas will find it con retire across the border forthwith.

horrible catastrophe startled the people New York City yesterday afternoon, and its details, when more completely known, may possibly attract the attenti country for several days. The bo ased in an immense candy manufactory in that city exploded with terrific force at 5 o'clock, demolishing the whole front of the ilding. There were from 110 to 200 boys building. There were from 110 to 200 boys and girls at labor in the structure at the time, most of them directly over the boiler, and the immediate outbreak of an uncontrollable conflagration greatly lessened their behances of rescue. It is thought that the seething ruins contain from forty to fifty lead bodies at the very lowest calculation, and nothing short of thorough exploration to

wounded are now in the Chambers Street Hospital, and almost every one of the remainder of the employes who escaped did so with personal injury, not sufficient, however, to prevent the sufferers from reaching home. At 5 o'clock the night force of workmen usually came into the building, and thus a double number of victims may have been offered in this awful oblation to

The Rev. Dr. HABRIS, Rector of St. Jan Church in this city, declines the Bishopric to which he was elected last week by the Quincy Diocesan Convention. In this action he is influenced by the very earnest desire of his parish that he should not sever a conection which has been of such inestimable value to St. James' in particular and in due proportion to the Church at large. Quincy misses the opportunity to get a good Bishop, and a good Rector is saved to the parish in

The retreat of the Turks upon Constanti nople has begun. SULEIMAN Pasha, with 10,000 men, has arrived at the Capital, en route for Adrianople, where he goes to take command of the second line of defense. A general withdrawal of the Ottoman forces in Bulgaria seems to have been ordered, with the exeption of the bodies of troops occupying Rustchuk and holding the position on the Lower Lom. Roumelis will be the next battle-ground, and after thst, Constantinople.

If there is one thing more than another that the streets of Chicago need in order to make them passable and endurable, it is that a reformation should be instituted in the matter and manner of laying wooden-blo pavement. The Common Council has just passed an ordinance which makes it possible for the Department of Public Works to require that a suitable foundation shall hereafter be constructed, not only in the prepa ration of the streets for the laying of pavement, but in the use of planks and boards of sufficient solidity and strength to keep the blocks in place and prevent the premature sinking of the surface in spots. Since there eems to be nothing available that is prefera ble to the wooden pavement, it is time some attention were paid to the question of dura-

bility. The Democracy of Indiana are somewhat exercised over selecting a date for the meeting of their State Convention. It has been proposed by some of the Executive Commit-tee to designate Washington's birthday as the date. The mossbacks, who regard HAYES s a fraud, LINCOLN a tyrant, and The Father of his Country a well-meaning but misguided old gentleman of the old school, favor a new departure. Manson, a gentleman hitherto comparatively unknown to fame, happens to be Chairman of the Executive Committee, and it is gravely suggested that his birthday, which falls fortyeight hours earlier than that of WASHINGTON, be specially honored, by appointing it as the vill no doubt take equal rank with B. C., A. D., or A. U. C.

CARTER HARRISON'S LITTLE SCHEME.

"Our Cabrer" has come home to protest against being 'called a demagogue and Communist, but at the same time to demonstrate the justice of this characterization by explaining and admeating his "progressive income-tax measure. If we suspected "Our Carter's" motives before, we have more reason to suspect them since his exposition of the cheme. He does not suggest this new tax at the present time for putting money into the Treasury. His purpose is to reduce the tax on whisky and tobacco, and "give the The poor man a chance to enjoy himself." In other words, he deliberately proposes to levy a burden of \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000 year on the frugality and sobriety of the upon the whisky-drinkers and tobacco nsumers. It may not be province of the Government to exercise a paternal supervision over the personal morals and habits of the people, but if there is any interference, it certainly should not be in behalf of bad morals and to the discouragement of frugal habits. The proposition to change a tax system for the express purpose of securing cheaper whisky and cheaper tobacco may be received with favor by the Communists who desire to attack all savings, and by that class of workingmen who prefer to spend their money in grog-shops, but it will not be received by the community at large as either dignified of patriotic.

An income tax, even when it is based on a fair and equitable distribution of the burden. is regarded as an extreme measure, to be resorted to only in time of war or some peculiar financial embarrassment for the Govern-ment. It is an odious, injurious, and inquisitorial system of taxation, which leads to perjury, concealments, overstatements, black-mail, and business troubles. The experience this country once had with it proved it to be the most obnoxious form of taxation. It probably led to more general fraud than any ther tax ever levied. Some men exaggerat ed their income returns to maintain a spurious credit; others falsified their returns to evade the tax; others injured themselves and their business by making true returns, subjecting themselves to the beggars and culators when their profits were large, and impairing their credit when they could show no profits. As an instance of the practical effect of such a tax upon the morals of the community, we may recall to Mr. HARRIson the painful experience of his late Presidential candidate, who, after all these years, has not extricated himself from the mesher of suspicion with which it surrounded him. But Mr. HARRISON proposes to make an

odious tax still more obnoxious by giving it a discriminative character. Under cheme, men would not pay according to their means equally. A man with \$24,000 of 4 per cent Government bonds, bringing him an income that just falls short of \$1,000 a year, would escape taxation altogether. man with an income of \$5,000 would pay, not five times as much as the man with acome of \$1,000, as should be the case, but ten times as much. That is to say, hard work, superior talent, and saving habits are to be especially discouraged,—and all in order that whisky and tobacco may be cheaper and the laboring classes more denoralized than ever by these pernici cies. If this doctrine does not establish Mr. Harrison's Communistic tendencies then we are willing to acquit him of the

"Our Carrer" evidently hopes to acquire favor among Western people by explaining that the measure is aimed especially at the bondholders, who pay no taxes, as he thinks. He seems ignorant of the fact that the bulk of the United States bonds held in this comtry are in the hands of National Banks, sav-

companies, and constitute the principal par of the capital stock of these corporations, which are subjected to heavy taxation. Take hold not less than \$400,000,000 of the bonds. Nearly this amount of bonds is deposited as a security for circulation which is taxed; they form a part of the capital stock, which is also taxed. The local taxation on National Banks amounts to 21 per cent, and the na tional taxation to about as much more. But under Mr. HARRISON'S scheme the man who owned \$24,000 of 4 per cent bonds, or \$21,000 of 4j per cents, or \$19,000 of 5 per cents, would not be taxed thereon, so that there would be a class of favored bondholders. He couples this de-sire to tax Government bonds along with the promise to relieve the West from a part of its taxation paid on whisky. But the internal revenue taxes collected in the West are paid by the East to the extent that the East consumes the productions which are taxed, so that this relief would be enjoyed by New England and New York as well as Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, and in proportion to the consumption of whisky and to-bacco. The concealment of these things seems to warrant the suspicion that Mr. Harrison is resorting to the common devices

of the demagogue. If Mr. Harrison has in his mind the ma ter of his re-election, and looks with a long-ing eye on the Communistic vote in West Chicago, which assumed such unexpected proportions at the late fall election, we would remind him that this large vote was the result of curious combinations not likely to occur again. The Communists themselves, on their own merits or demerits, probably cannot poll 500 votes in the entire City of Chicago, so it will be the part of wisdom as well as justice for Mr. HARRISON to adhere to the conservative elements of society.

SWINDLING LAND-CLAIMS Every now and then the public is startled by the announcement that some enterprising gentleman has entered under the laws of the United States some floating land-scrip, and claims a patent of title to some piece of land hitherto used, occupied, and which probably has been bought and sold time and again. We believe there is just now pend-ing at Washington a claim of this kind, by which some person is demanding a patent for several hundred acres of land lying just east of what fifty years ago was the Chicago River, which then flowed southwardly along the east front of the city to Harrison stree and there entered the lake. Several previou attempts have been made, we believe, to ge ossession of the land occupied by the Illiois Central Railroad Company east of Michi gan avenue and south of the extended pier of the river. There are several kinds of la scrip, issued at various times by the Governany public land not reserved by special law This scrip is held by speculators, who as supposed defect in previous entries or de criptions, and have entered land, sometime embracing the whole or a part of a flourish ing city or town, or including a profitable water-power or other valuable natural privilege already occupied in good faith. The ourpose is to prosecute the claim, cloud the itle of all the existing owners, and compe owners to pay liberally and heavily for a re-

Another form in which this blackmailing business has been carried on is that of locat-ing this scrip on the land covered by the small lakes and streams in all the land States. These lakes abound in Northern Indiana, some in Illinois, many hundreds in Wisconsin and Western Michigan, while in esota they are numbered by thousands. lakes were not surveyed as public land, the lines being run so as to conform to the meandering boundaries of the lakes. The lands adjoining these lakes have long since been purchased and occupied, the owners of the land extending their fences and occupancy to the beach or water-line, but claiming and exercising no proprietorship over the beds of the lakes. The scrip-holders, however, have undertaken to enter their crip, and have patents for the lands under the waters of the lakes, and for the strips of land, wide or narrow, lying between the surveyed lands and the water, and thus by becoming proprietors of the land under the ne proprietors of the lakes themselves. No land thus covered by water and embraced in these lakes, nor in the adjoining marshes or streams, was ever surveyed, or offered for sale, or regarded as within the public land. The scrip-holders who been thus speculating claim these lakes were the properthe United States, and, as the title has never been parted with, the land under the water is still the property of the Government, and subject to private entry. The lakes, however, have been regarded as public property, not in the sense of land subect to sale, but held by the State for the public uses, and under the State protection. Thus many of these State have expended large sums of money for stocking all these lakes with varieties of the finer qualities of fish, and made provision for their protection and establishing penalties for violation of the fish laws. There are perhaps one to two millions of acres, perhaps more, of land in-cluded in these lakes,—they ranging in area from 100 acres to 5,000 acres each. They are of great general value to the country in which they are located, and the attempt to grab them up and appropriate them to private use as personal property is regarded as a system of public robbery. One of the ablest land lawyers of this city, in answer to a question as to the legal character of these patents

for lake lands some time ago, furnished the following statement : To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Curcaso, Dec. 19.—Inquiries concerning the validity of patents to the beds of small lakes and to lanu along the margin of lakes and rivers prompt an answer of more complete circulation than reply to individual questioners. We believe these patents wholly void. In 1888 a Commissioner of the Land-Office at Washington printed an argument in the Land-Office report, in which he espoused the doctrine that lands piatted and sold by the Government as bounding on lakes and water courses do not reach the water but abut on what is called the meander line. When the surveyors originally ran out the lines to ascertain the areas of fractional sections, it was necessary to run a line along the water and keep its courses and distances. This was the only way the size of these line along the water and keep its courses and distances. This was the only way the size of these irregular parcels could be ascertained. The law required a computation of the area so that the land could be sold at a fixed price per scre. The Government surveys are generally liberal, and a quarter-section, though sold as 180 acres, often overruns several acres. In surveying fractional pieces, as the land was generally low or rough, this liberality showed in running straight lines across points projecting into the water, and setting this meander line back from the water. The field notes show in this form:

These field notes were returned to some office of These field notes were returned to some office of the Surveyor-General, when they were copied into a book by some person who would certify as follows: f. The foregoing field notes are truly copied from the original acraps. SARUE. Moundon." The law required the Surveyor-General to make from the field notes plats by which all lands shall be sold, and to number the subdivision in a certain manner. These plats show no posts, and do not give the meander lines, but purport to give the actual contour of lakes and rivers, and bound all fractional sections and lots on the water or other natural obstruction or indian boundary line. They show the numbers of the townships, ranges, sections, and lots, and the number of acres each fractional tract is computed to contain.

Along Lake Michigan the meander posts men

tioned above still stand as they were placed, 200 300 feet back from the water; far enough to be safe from being washed out by the waves, witness trees still marked by the surveyor's blaz and notch at the root. Along small lakes and rivers such posts may be found at some distance These lines being located by posts the Commis-

sioner's idea was that they constituted visible abuttals, which, being fixed in grants, control courses, distances, and areas. That is, if th grant says running north ten rods to a describe tree or post, you will go to that visible object, thoug you have to go northeast or east twenty rods. And if the grant says, "Containing ten acres of land," it will convey exactly the amount included between the visible land-marks named, no more, no less,

Another branch of the Commissioner's reasoning was that the great rivers of America are navigable, and the grants bordering on them go only to the water, and that lakes and large ponds are governed their beds remaining vested in the United States.

Putting the two together, he assumed that as the granted fractions go only to the meander lines, the title to all within the meander lines remains in the United States; and where they were far from water or where accretion or reliction has left large areas of dry land, he assumed that Government had large amounts of land subject to survey and

The law provides for private persons obtaining The law provides for private persons obtaining the survey of lands omitted in the original surveys; and private persons have caused surveys to be made where the location of the land gives it especial value; and where the location is such as to appear valuable, whole lakes have been surveyed in as land. Then they took privileged scrip, veyed in as land. Then they took privileged scrip, like the Sioux half-breed scrip, which may be located on any land not otherwise appropriated, and it is said have obtained patents for the land along the margins, and even for the beds of lakes, and are now offering them for sale in this market, or are trying to extort large sums of money for them from farmers whose farms are cut off from water, in which they supposed they had a perfect right. To whatever use they are put, I consider them swindling claims. The rule relating to abuttals has no application to meander lines and posts; they are not given in the patents, but the lakes and rivers are. This has been distinctly adjudged; and the fractional sections go to the water. A number of decisions makes this settled doctrine if, by accretion or reliction, land has been adthat belongs to the owner of the shore, his lands continue to go to the water. Any man who clouds that title and sets up an up lawful patent to extort money from him is a swindler. The extent to which this nefarious traffic can be carried is apparent from the act that it already has struck over eighty farmen fact that it aiready has struck over eighty farmers in one county, and is liable to cut off every farm in the Northwest bordering on water from the water-course or lake, and make the driving of cattle across the little strip outside of the meander line a trespass, so that the owner of the little strip can

and sale; indeed, the authorities indicate that the beds are vested in the States, and as all the land belongs to the owners of the shore, these putents, in my opinion, convey nothing, and the titles are wholly worthless except to swindle somebody with. EDWARD ROBY.

Should lakes of the Northwest be thus opened to entry as public land, we see no rear son why Lake Michigan itself may not be all patented as private property.

THE VANDERBILT WILL When the late Commodore VANDERBILT expressed the opinion that there would be foresaw the future, and yet it may be doubted whether he anticipated any such lively manifestations of that undesirable place as have been exhibited in the testimony taken during the last few days. Leaving out of consideration such little eccentricities on the Commodore's own part as advising his confidential broker, who had made great profits for him, to unload one line of stocks and invest in another, promising to see him through, and then deliberately stepping one side and letting him go to ruin, the testimony of that hopeful scion of the VANDER-BILT family, Cornelius, reveals some very

lurid glimpses of the hell that the Commodore anticipated. Upon his direct examination, Cornelius gives himself a gilt-edged character. He left home when he was 18, because his father treated him roughly, and mainly supported himself, though he had a monthly stipend from the Commodore. The latter was prejudiced against him through the influences of WILLIAM, who was jealous of what ne might secure as an heir to the Commodore's millions. As the result of one of his conspiracies, a charge of forgery was trumped up against him, and, und tense of saving him from the Penitentiary WILLIAM had him confined in an insane asy lum, from which, however, he secured his elease by a writ of habeas corpus. Subsequently the obdurate heart of the Commodore softened towards his youngest off-spring, and he promised to make a new will which would provide quite handsomely for him, and also volunteered to set him up in a paying business. Thereupon WILLIAM again oisoned the old man's mind with falsegoods, and prevented the fulfillment of his charitable intentions. He worked upon Mrs. VANDERBILT also until she refused to allow Connectors to see his father. Having cut off Cornelius from any prospects on the father's side, WILLIAM persistently refused to give him any employment. The injustice seems all the more aggravated if we are to believe Cornelius' declaration that he has never visited gambling houses or houres of ill-fame, that he never drinks, has never invested in lottery policies, and, with the exception of having ccasional attacks of epilepsy, is in all respects a model citizen.

This is one side of the picture. The everse is not so rosy, so far as it depicts Conselius' personnel. We find from the cross-examination that he has been in the nabit of signing his name as "Cornelius Jr," "Cornelius J.," "Cornelius Jere-MAH," "C. J.," etc., in order to pass himself off as the son of WILLIAM and thereby facilitate his various methods of obtaining noney. He has been arrested several tim ooth on criminal warrants and in civil suits. He has spent a very liberal portion of his life n insane asylums. He has been in jail and in the debtors' prison several times. Notwithstanding his notoriety in these regards, he succeeded in victimizing people, and among them was the good-hearted and unsuspecting Horace Greekey, of whom, acc to his own statement, he borrowed \$40,000. thers say \$70,000. When he (CORNELIUS) went into bankruptcy, Mr. GERELEY sent him the notes, but afterwards he gave him new notes which were just as valuable as the

perate learth in carrying of the learth learth in carrying of the learth in carrying of the learth learth in carrying of the learth lea allowed to cover that ground. At first sight it seems somewhat surprising that a man of CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S reputation should have succeeded in finding victims so easily but they fell into his toils readily beca they thought that the old Commodore would make good his son's deficiencies out of regard for the family pride and reputation. The Commodore, however, not only seems to have had no family pride where dollars and

cents were involved, but to have had no

pride of any kind in Connectus, whom he

sually alluded to with such endearing epithets as "chuckle-head," " beetle-head. scamp," "a fellow with one cog gone, etc. He never paid any little obligations o this sort for Connectius or any other of his children. Even WILLIAM, who was a favorit son, was called a muddle-headed nuisance by his affectionate father, who seems to have taken this method of illustrating his family pride and paternal relations. Accepting CORNELIUS' statement that he does not drink gamble, or patronize lotteries, and the infer ence that he is a steady, moral, industriou man, the question immediately arises What has he done with the thousand of dollars which, according to his own story, he has borrowed and never repaid The money has been obtained and lost, evi dently not in business. From the general drift of the testimony, it would seem that Cornelius answers pretty well the description of an aristocratic dead-beat. At the same time it leaves a strong impression the there is very "much of a muchness" in the whole lot, and that none of them have de veloped those exemplary traits which would make it desirable that this vast fortune

should be controlled by any one of them.
As Cornelius manifests a decided talent for

scattering money, he ought to have a very

so that he can spread it over the largest po

sible area, and thus ward off the danger tha

will inevitably result from its concentratio

in the hands of a railroad monopolist seek

nerous slice of the Commodore's fortune

ing to control the business of the country. A CASE OF CONVERSION. It is always pleasant to note the influence of good reasoning. Some time ago the Chicago Times evolved a scheme of government which The Tribune was compelled to call 'acephalous," from the fact thas it proposed a Government without a head. It was proposition to apply the British system of responsible Government to our own, but i omitted the vital element of an Executive Chief who should be the pivot upon which responsibility, or response to the popular will, should turn. Now, however, the Tim revives its suggestion with the modification that the President shall be elected for a fixed term of fifteen years, and be ineligible for re-election. This is a more reasonable approach to the responsible system. It is necessary that there be an Executive .call him King, or Emperor, or President,who shall have the elements of independenc and permanency. No Executive Chief who i the creature of party, and is engaged in scheming for party advantage or his own re election, can carry out the spirit of the Euglish system. The experience of the French people with MacManon has demonstrated the danger to be apprehended from Executive resistance. The term of seven years is ap parently insufficient to assure an independ ence of party leanings. The Marshall President has resisted the submission to popular will to the very verge of civil strife, and has been tempted to this course by his natural affinity with the Bonapartist party. So every President elected for a short term a political faction, and eligible re-election, would be by similar partisanship. Yet it is impossible to conceive of a Cabinet change able in keeping with the change of popular majority, but without a permanent Executive to symbolize government and serve as the agent of the people in making the changes. Perhaps the Times, in abando

attachments and influences. But if the professions of the Times in favor of the responsible system of government be sincere, it is unaccountable that this journal should call for President HAYES' resignation as a step toward the attainment of the British system. There has probably never been a President so much inclined to follow out the responsible theory as Mr. HAYES is. He has proceeded in that direction about as far as he can under the restraints of our laws and customs. He is less of a partisan than any President of recent years. He found in the popular House a majority made up of the party which opposed his election. He called t his Cabinet a member of that opposing party and placed him in the position where he comes in contact with the people more generally than any other Cabine officer. He selected two or three others of his Cabinet on account of their quasi independent attitude. He has made several appointments throughout the country from among his political opponents. He has endeavored to establish a permanent civil service, which is an essential element of the responsible system. Had he carried out the theory of responsible government to the full extent, he would have selected a majority of his Cabinet from the moderate Democrats and a minority from the moderate Republic ans, to the exclusion alike of the Bourbon and the Implacables. But had he undertak en this course he would have been checked by the Senate, which has a Republican ma ority, and also the constitutional right to reject his appointments. He has gone as far as he could, and is doing much to famillarize the American people with the theory of a responsible Government, and to test it working and popularity. This tentative effort is much less dangerous than would be a radical departure and sudden plunge into the English system, even if the latter were pos

this impracticable scheme, has adopted the

best means that could be devised for allying

the American and British systems in sug

gesting a long term and ineligibility for re

election as the most feasible plan for dis-

associating the Chief Executive from partisan

THE TRIBUNE is in quest of information THE TRIBUTE IS IN quest or intornation.

Journal to answer certain questions, which, being very
accommodating, the Journal will do:

Is the builton value of two half-dollars, four quarters,
or ten dimes of our subsidiary coin worth about 8
cents in legal-sender gold? Yes or no? Yes.

Is not the purchasing-power value of this same subsidiary coin something over 97 cents legal-tender i
gold? Yes or no?

Yes.

What is it that adds this 12 cents on the dollar to the value of the subsidiary coin—is it not the legal-tender quality thereof? Yes or no?

No, sir, the copper pennies and the nickel three and five cent pieces which are in circulation have an 'le ave cent pieces which are in circulation have no "legal-tender quality,"—are, in fact, of litegal coinage,—
and yet these are paid out and received at par as
"change," the same as are the subsidiary sliver coins
you speak of. The fact that as cents worth of aliver
coined into subsidiary pieces of money is actually paid
out and received as if equal to a greenback or a cold
dollar, is not properly attributable to its "legal-tender
quality," but to the urgent demand there is for these
subsidiary coins for the practical and indispensable
purposes of "change" in the daily and hourly transacr.—Esening Journal.

We are puzzled which most to admire in thi

nswer, the ignorant cang froid exhibited, or the imbecility of the reason given to account for the 97-cent value of the subsidiary coins. Is possible that a paper which has twinkled for nearly thirty-five years dou't know enough to know that copper pennies and nickels are legal tenders? Every reader of the Journal who ha ever had occasion to turn to title " Legaltender." page 712, and Sec. 3,587, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, has read the lowing: SEC. 3.587. The minor coins of the United St

shall be a legal-tender, at their nominal value, for any amount not exceeding 25 cents in any one payment. The five-cent nickels are not intrinsically worth, perhaps, one-fifth or one-tenth of the tender quality which compels everybody to take them in payment of debt to the amount stated, millions of them ireely circulate. Strike out the legal-tender quality and they would circulate for what they are commercially worth as metal, and no more; so of the copper pennies, their value would be 15 or 20 cents a pound woirdupois, or about two mills spiece! The "urgent demand" argument will not elevate any metal above its market value as a commodity. If they were not legal-tender they would not be money, and would only circu late by the pound. Anything to circulate at more than its intrinsic value must either b tender. The "plain truth of the matter" that the editor of the Journal has never studied even a horn-book on finance, and should in justice to himself ignore it in his paper until he has given the subject at least " two weeks' study."

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—The impatient seve-cates of the Bland Silver bill, who came to Washington last October boasting that they would remonetize aliver in thirty days, have not thus far succeeded. They have accomplished what may be equally satisfactory to them. They have stopped the process of refunding, in the meantime the United States Government is pay-ing oper-cent interest on many infiltons of its debt, which might have been refunded at 4 per cent, except for the interference of the silver men and the advo-cates of the repeal of the Resumption act. The loss to the Government by this unnecessary suspension of the New York Tribune Dispatch. the Government by this unnocessory suspension of the process of refunding will be many times greater than any gain it is likely ever to secure by paying the interest or principal of its bonds in silver.

It is true that, notwithstanding there is a two-

thirds majority in Congress in favor of restoring practicing the arts of parliamentary delay, pre vented the final passage of the bill before the hotiday adjournment. They have thereby con-tinued the payment of 6 per cent gold interest on \$729,000,000 of bonds whose interest by the redeemable in the same kind of money. New York Tribune and its proprietor, JAY GOULD, well know that the principal and interest of the 5-20 bonds are payable in "coin, i. e., silver dollars, at the option of the Governnent. They also both know that whenever the Government advertises that it will sell 4 per cent bonds for silver, and coins silver dollars so that the public can get them, the people will subscribe for such bonds in unlimited aggregates, and that, too, without the intervention of any patent syndicate contrivance. With the proceeds those popular loan silver bonds the Govern ment can recommence the "process of refund-ing," which had stopped of itself before the extra session in October convened. With the silver thus obtained by the sale of 4 per cent bonds the Government can ball in the 6 per cents and pay them off in "coin," according to the exact letter of the contract, and thereb stop the 6 per cent gold interest which the Gor ernment continues to pay through the manipulations of the Shylocks. The loss to the Go ernment by this unnecessary delay in passing the Silver bill, caused by the obstruction of the gold sharps, is about \$300,000 a week. If i vere practicable, this loss ought to be taxed or the obstructionists who have caused it.

If making light-weight silver legal-tender for the small sum of \$5 has the effect of keeping \$40,000,000 of such coin at a purchasing value of more tisen \$6 per cent of legal-tender gold, why do you adsurdly or maliclously persist in calling a full-weight unlimited legal-tender dollar "a \$1 cent coin?"—Chicago Trib

worth even that much in excess of its intrinsic marke value. Besides, it is not true that \$40,000,000 of the "light-weight silver legal-tender" have been issue and put into circulation. Thus far only \$26,000,000 of the subsidiary silver coin has been issued. When is shall have reached \$40,000,000, we will talk to yo about its then value, which, you may be assured

The Journal has forgotten or overlooked the subsidiary coins issued for greenbacks, which up to Nov. 1 amounted to over \$13,000,000 The fractional currency sent in for redemption were at that date over \$23,000,000. The exact amounts were, Nov. 1, as tollows: For fractional currency......

we have not learned, but, perhaps, a million. But everybody has noticed the large quantity of old subsidiary coins issued before 1862, when the mints ceased to coin silver small change an aggregate of \$5,000,000, which would make the existing subsidiary silver at least \$42,009,000. The Journal will thus perceive that "the time to talk about its value" has come. From all present appearances there will be no difficult to float the entire \$50,000,000 of subsidiary sil old stock of coins which has come out of thei the legal-tender attribute of \$5 more than fort; millions of 85-cent silver is freely circulating with a purchasing power of 97 cents in legal-tender gold. In the face of these facts, it is malicious to call a full-weight, full legal-tende dollar "a 91-cent coin."

The following sketch of the Blue-Grass farm er, taken from life by the idealistic editor of the Courier-Journal, supplies a long-felt want in

He will walk out on the front plazza of a morning stirring the sugar in the bottom of the glass. followed, actually pursued, by the aroma of the thirty-year-old jug on the sideboard, and he will survey the landscape, as he strokes his chin to relieve the monotonous movement of the spoon, in the light of the perfect day. The sun, like a young sorrel helfer, is climbing the hill, ment of the spoon, in the light of the neglect day. The suo, like a young sorrel heifer, is climbing the hill, pausing for a moment at the top. The dewdrops, half-drunken, as though they had taken a turn at their poning corn, stagger about the edges of the wood-lot, and try to be familiar with the blades of grass. The boys are taking the horses to water in the spring branch that flows off, a tiny strip of silver through the meadow. Two or three pretty, gris flash their undyed blonde heads and unpainted red checks out of the second-story window to see that they are not outrivated by the fillies. There is, to cut sentiment as abort as one may at such a moment, a wealth of serenity and beauty, prosperous, luxuriant, virtuous, and happy life, which fills the soul of the provincial as he stirs the sugar in the glass, stroking anon the beard upon his chin, and causes him to say to himself: "Well, they may talk about their boulevards and their Central Parks, their Union Clubs and their theatres, but, after all, is there anything in nature or in art equal to Kentucky?"

acky?"

To which the reader, after pondering awhile upon the astonishing rhetoric of the Courser-Journa', will probably be moved to remark that there is certainly nothing in nature or in art like Kentucky. Several stage stories are floating about at

present, all going to show that the theatrical roses are not devoid of thorns. It is related that a few evenings ago, during a performance of "Romeo and Juliet" at Cleveland, the corpse of the hero happened to be lying directly underneath the drop curtain when that ponderous piece of machinery began to descend. The corpse eyed with agonized expression for some moments the huge, round beam slowly but surely bearing down upon him. It was exceedingly unfortunate that he was dead, dead,—having given his last kick before noticing dead,—having given his last kick before noticing unfortunate that he was dead,-stor dead,—having given his last area occurrence, it the embarrassment of his situation; hence, it was impossible for him to squirm out of the way under the paltry pretense of a dying three. way under the paltry pretense of a dying three.

his features in death as before. Unplea opisodes are not wanting even in the experience of great actors. Jerreuson played recently at Troy, N. Y., and the matinee had an attendance of less than a hundred people. In the evening, just as he was about to dress for hip leas Winkle, a Deputy Sheriff seized his wardrobe. Some woman had bought a tecket under a mis apprehension, and, her money not being refund ed on demand, had brought a suit for damages. Such dreadful experiences as these surely ought to put a damper upon the ambition of rising roung amateurs.

The New York papers unite in declaring Mr BEECHER'S last Sunday sermon a great depart-ure from the old lines of orthodoxy. The Time

says:
Although Mr. BEECHER's religion is a novelty in fig. Although Mr. BEECHER's religious is a novelty in the relation to the creed of the religious body with which he is still connected, it has often before been presentably pure Radionalists. This probably evolains why he has latterly spoken with so much respect of the Church of Rome. He has doubtiess recognized at true the favorits Rationalist proverb that "there is no half-way between Rome and Reason." He respects the Roman Catholic Church because its assumption of infallibility makes its teachings logical and consistent, but he despites or thodox Protestantism because, having rejected an infallible Church, it still clings to an infallible body, and insight that reason must bow to revelation. The Roman-Catholic who has committed adultery, or perjury, or any other crime can obtain absolution from the priest; the Rationalist sinner need not trouble hupsaff concerning the consequences of his crime, since is disbelieves in future punishment; but the orbebody Protestant who commits grave crimes suffers from the dread of hell. Mr. Bekenizk does not care to embrace Romanism, but he secures peace of mind by emoracing Rationalism, and there is no doubt that its so doing he proves himself a wise and prudent man.

LANCASTRE, Wis., Dec. 19.—Will you please explain the relative difference between the old silver dollar, subsidiary dollar, and trade dollar, and obligs an old subscriber and many readers of your paper? The mass of our people are in full sympathy with the silver movement. The old silver dollar always weighed 412% grains of standard silver. The subsidiar dollar, since 1853, weighs 386 grains. The not egal-tender trade dollar, 420 grains standard

The Philadelphia Baptists have declared that he commercial and industrial depression of the ountry are due to moral causes, such as selfishness, greed of gain, public and private dis-honesty, waste, recklessness, and a disrecard of the rights of man and the laws of God. The remedy which they propose for these crying cylls is prayer. As if the good people haren's been praying all these years.

The problem of using steam-power on the Eric Canal seems to have been partially solved during the past year, as the records of the Collector's office at Buffaio show that steam tugs and regular steamers have been plying to a considerable extent on the section of the between Buffalo and Tonawanda. More

There is said to be a great anxiety in London as to the policy of the Government in relation to the Eastern question. In general terms it may be prophesied that there is less danger of the BEACONSFIELD Ministry. The immense strength of the Liberal or peace party can only be known on a party vote in Parlia The story of the lady who appeared at

and bills is eclipsed by that of the Utah man who furnished his entire house with postage CORNELIUS VANDERBULT, on his own show

ing, was a very promising youth of the and order of I. O. U. Senator PATTERSON had vertigo-and he

sn't out of the woods yet.

The babies on exhibition at the Tubernacle

PERSONAL.

Mommsen has just celebrated his 60th oirthday.

Gen. Sherman is paying his family a brief isit at St. Louis. Farjeon, the novelist, constructs his novels

Oakey Hall had an audience of less than a lozen to hear his lecture in Trov.

he congregation. Fannie Davenport will visit the South and England upon the conclusion of her present en-

The Springfield Republican says: "The closing tableau in the Senate consisted of Senator Davis standing with an arm around the necks of

Blaine and Conkling." Mr. Ruskin has come to the conclusion that "music and precise dancing are, after all, the only safeguards of morality." Mrs. Sherman is going to take the sage in hand.

Mr. William E. Darwin, eldest son o the eminent naturalist, was married in London or Nov. 29, to Sara Price Ashburner, daughter of the ate Theodore Sedgwick, of New York. Beecher's congregation was increased this

year by the accession of thirty-four members, and the membership numbers 2,545. The centriba-tions, however, amounted to only \$10,429, but the amount raised from pew-rents was \$46,000. Several Indianapolis ladies called upon Gov. Blue-Jeans Williams for charitable

butions. "Why don't you stop building churches," he asked, "and leave off dressing in Mr. Alexander McClure contradicts the re port that he is about to become editor of the New York Tribune in place of Whitelaw Reid. Nobod

York Tribune in place of Whitelaw Reid. Nobody has ever approached him on the subject, and he would not accept the position if it were offered to him. It is gratifying to hear that the highest salary paid in the country for journalistic services wouldn't compensate Mr. McClure for abandoning his interest in the already liberal and steadily growing profits of the Philadelphia Times. Kate Field writes to Jenny June to deny that she had gone abroad because she could not get a living in America, "which was a sad commentary on the gallantry of the American man." Miss Field says: "I came here (London) because I wanted to come, not because I was driven. As to

the gallantry of the American man, the best friends I have in the world are American men, and if I have not married one it is because I love too many of them. American men, at home and abroad, are the finest fellows I know." Prince Charles has issued the following

Prince Charles has issued the following order of the day to the Roumanian army: "From the first day that you encountered the enemy the Emperor of Russia has been able to convince himself of your bravery. The praises passed upon you by that august Sovereign were as dear to you as laurels, since his Majesty has conferred upon you a special mark dishonor by his presence and participation in the fieroic dangers of the field of battle. The Roumanian army will preserve an eternal remembrance of the days when Alexander west under fire before your eyes, and of the day when the august and mighty Chief of the Imperial army whose allies we are inspected our positions, braywhose allies we are inspected our positions, brav-ing, intrepid soldier as he is, the fire of the enemy in the fort bearing his name. His Majesty has deigned to accept at my hands our military medal. Our emblem of gallantry on the breast of that as-gust Monarch will be an eternal bonor to the Ros-manian army, and will stimulate it to fresh ascri-

Mr. W. W. Story made an interesting speech the other day to a Senate Committee on the subject of the Washington Monument. Mr. Story presented two plans for dealing with the monpresented two plans for dealing with the moniment—without deciding in favor of either, though
he would probably prefer to see its construction
begun anew. One is to complete the present monument, abandoning the idea of making an obelish,
and improving its rigid and barren outlines in a
way that he suggests, but to place the statue at the
base with suitable surroundings. The necessity
for some change in the plan for the position of the
statue Mr. Story illustrates by showing that, to be
seen at all well on the top of the monument, is
must be nearly or quite a hundred feet high. But
his suggestion for rebuilding is far more attractive.
It is, in brief, that the monument should resemble
somewhat the Albert Memorial Statue, the beauty
of which those who have seen it merely in pictares of which those who have seen it merely in pic will remember. The statue would stand magnificent canopy, and upon a pedesta might be made to illustrate the whole his

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FORE

Todleben to Take the Army of

Vigorous Opera upon Against Shumla, and

Spleiman Pasha and ing to the Det

An Anti-Russian D

Rumors that Engl Full Ownership

SULEIMAN'S BULGARIA DESERTED,

OF THE QUADRILAT [By Cable to The LONDON, Dec. 21-Pasha, with 10,000 mer stantinople from Var Adrianople, to take con Roumelia. The mov his army by the same leaving a strong garr

WILD RUMORS OF A P. there, but they are go gives him nearly all r Adrianople, and is, th cross the mountains o

has been appointed army of the Czarowit Russia. The siege and Rasgrad will now The Russian flank is still progressing, a been so heavily rein are on the defensive, is pushing around the

carry Nisch, they w vance on Sofia, the open an easy road to still shows grave fears ready to join the war Russian meeting is

for Dec. 29. prevented the assa Batoum, but both vested except on one

THE SEA THE TURKS PALLING LONDON, Dec. 20.-reports that Suleims has arrived at Consta goes to Adrianople Army of Roumelia. is explained by the passes, heavy materia ed-by railway to Var

It is thought, also, troops from the Qua Roumelia by land dire on the Lower Lom

Czarowitch will prot A correspondent at
Gan. Todieben has arr
the bombardment of
Tipe TU
LONDON, Dec. 21.
telegraphs: Since th
note to the Powers, ti
tions between Turkey

find more advocates.

Great Britain has son
tions to such a course
try if possible to asce
tions. The Porte, ho inclination for such a is thought also that which the Porte dec mitting the question, THE NON-

> LONDON, Dec. 20.article, throws out that Parliament wil ing interest in the suzerainty over E morning note a bonds yesterday, an

Among the rumore sary the summor armaments of war, for the purchase of

Every attempt to policy for the Gov ister, is by no mea NEWSPA

The Times says th ain is not endangere are interests not thr war, except so far the whole Ottoman might be more strot by acts not in any d acter of war. We ain is not endang acter of war. our interests to be ! independence. It ment meets, that t isters will have to inspired by that I

PRENCH AMI London, Dec. 20 Marquis of Harcot to London, is to be of Banueville will

A Paris dispatel Paradol, aged 17 ye The cause of the a remembered that father, committed France to the Unit

ANOTHER DE New York, letter says that before. Unpleasant ven in the execrience on played recently at nee had an attendance opie. In the evening of dress for ftip l'an seized his wardrobe, a teket under a misa ticket under a mis mey not being refund-ht a suit for damages. as these surely ought e ambition of rising

mite in declaring Mr. ermon a great depart-rthodoxy. The Times

eligion is a novelty in the eligious body with which tead before been preached robably erulains why he robably erulains why he robably erulains why he ich respect of the Church recognized is true the recognized in true the latt "there is no haif-way lile respects the domain sumption of infailibility and consistent, but he debecause, having rejected ings to an infailible book bow to revelation. The how to revelation from the work of his crime, since he of his crime, since he crimes suffers from the does not care to embrace does not care to embrace according by embracing doubt that in so doing he does to the true of the control of the crime suffers from the does not care to embrace according to the control of the crimes suffers from the does not care to embrace according to the control of the

The Tribune.

Will you please expisin
en the old silver dollar,
soliar, and oblige an old
f your paper? The mass
rmpathy with the silver
J. P. L. J. P. L. er. The subsidiary

420 grains standard

ts have declared that trial depression of the causes, such as selfish-plic and private disss, and a disregard of laws of God. The se for these crying good people haven't

steam-power on the been partially solved the records of the o show that steam have been plying to e section of the cana wanda. / Moreover, at anxiety in London

Vernment in relation In general terms it tre is less danger of n of the downfall or try. The immense peace party can only n Parliament.

covered with bonds t of the Utah man iouse with postage on his own show-

vertigo-and he at the Tabernacle

AL. lebrated his 60th his family a brief

nstructs his novels nee of less than a Proy. He dismissed isit the South and

of her present en-

on says : " The consisted of Senator around the necks of to the conclusion ng are, after all, the

, eldest son of rried in London on er, daughter of the w York. as increased this four members, and 5. The centribu-only \$10,429, but ts was \$46,000.

es called upon charitable contristop building re off dressing in ntradicts the re ntradicts the re-editor of the New aw Reid. Nebody he subject, and he it were offered to t the highest sal-urnalistic services re- for abandoning

eral and steadily y June to deny she could not get a sad commentary can man." Miss indon) because I as driven. As to n men, and if I e I love too many and abroad, are

the following the enemy the convince himses passed upon as dear to you afterred upon you esence and parthe field of batteries an eternal Alexander went f the day when e Imperial army positions, brav-re of the enemy dis Majesty has military medal.
east of that annor to the Routo fresh sacri-

m interesting mmittee on the nt. Mr. Story with the monu-either, though its construction e present mon-ing an obelisk, n outlines in a ne statue at the the statue at the The necessity position of the ring that, to be e monument, it set high. But hore attractive. onld resemble the, the beauty ely in pictures stand under a sedestal which one history of

Todleben to Take Command of the Army of the Czaro-

FOREIGN.

witch. Vigorous Operations Resolved upon Against Rustchuk,

Spleiman Pasha and His Army Marching to the Defense of Adrianople.

Shumla, and Rasgrad.

An Anti-Russian Demonstration Called for to Take Place in London.

Rumors that England Contemplates Full Ownership of the Suez Canal.

SULEIMAN'S RETREAT. OF THE QUADRILATERAL FORTRESSES. [By Cable to The Chicago Tribuns.]

LONDON, Dec. 21-4 a. m.-Suleiman Pasha, with 10,000 men, has arrived in Constantinople from Varna, on his way to Adrianople, to take command of the army in Roumelia. The movement of the bulk of his army by the same route is in progress, leaving a strong garrison in the Quadrilateral

WILD TUMORS OF A PROBABLE COUP D'ETAT were started in Constantinople on his arrival there, but they are groundless. This route gives him nearly all rail communication to Adrianople, and is, therefore, better than to

Among the rumored projects making neces-sary the summoning of Parliament are increased armaments of war, which must be voted, and for the parchase of the Turkish fleet. DISSENSIONS.

Every attempt to strike out a new foreign policy for the Government revives, it is said, dissensions in the Cabinet. LORD DERBY.

The retirement of Lord Derby, Foreign Minister, is by no means improbable.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS. The Times says the supremacy of Great Brit-ain is not endangered; at the same time, there are interests not threatened by the progress of war, except so far as the mutual cohesion of the whole Ottoman Empire is threatened, which might be more strongly protected than they are by acts not in any degree savoring of the character of war. We are not going to allow our interests to be bound up with the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire in its integrity or independence. It will be found, when Parlia-ment meets, that the communications the Min-isters will have to make in both Houses are not inspired by that terror which now disturbs the mental vision and distracts the judgment of so

The Daily News says: "We think Parliament is summoned to approve the war preparations."

FRANCE.

PRENCH AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES. LONDON, Dec. 20.—A Paris dispatch says the Marquis of Harcourt, the French Ambassador to London, is to be removed, and the Marquis of Banneville will go as Ambassador to Con-

were dispersed, leaving fifty-nine dead and 121 prisoners. Among the latter are two aldes-decamp of Maximo Gamez, and fourteen officers. The Spanish had twelve killed and nineteen wounded. Very important correspondence was found on the aides-de-camp.

Twenty-three men and seven women surrendered on the 9th inst. near Puerto Principe. Apother prominent insurgent, Arsenio Batariba, has likewise surrendered.

GREAT BRITAIN. TEN PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Thegable of Milne's Hotel. in Edinburg, which was weakened by the fire, fell to-day, burying several persons in the ruins. Ten persons were killed.

AMUSEMENTS.

MOTHER GOOSE SOIREE. The entertainment given at Farwell Hall last evening in the interest of the Central Homeopathic Free Dispensary may be set down as a success, fashionably, artistically, and financially. The size of the audience was considerable; it was respectable, for there were clergymen present; and it is presumed that all paid their way, with the excep-tion of the doorkeeper and the ushers, who are mixed up with the current expenses.

The artistic effect produced with the aid of pure-ly amateur material was certainly creditable to the skill and patience of Mr. Barylort who was the

The artistic effect produced with the sid of purely amateur material was certainly creditable to the skill and patience of Mr. Bartlett, who was the master of ceremonies on the occasion. It is not an casy task, probably, to drill a company of unskilled people into statuesque positions, or to create pantominists all of a sudden out of plain business-men and society ladies. Mr. Bartlett appears to possess the ability to do this, and perinaps he was helped through the difficulty by his good fortune in finding apt scholars. At all events they manared among them to provide an entertainment of a very enjoyable character. The first of the programme introduced Mother Goose, Contrairy Mary with her silver bells and cockle shells, Jack Spratt, Gurly Locks, and other realizations of familiar legendary lore, besides some strikingly beautiful groups, very tastefully arranged. In the second part there were a series of moumental groups and tableaux, among which the most favored was that of Little Jack Horner, who thrust his thumb into the ple, and evoked from its mysterious depth a sweet little plum in the shape of little Miss Gaskeli, who performed a very graceful and pictoresque dance. A little musical sketch in three scenes, "Bubby Shafto," was pleasingly rendered by Miss Ada Woodward and Mr. J. P. Paxton. The third part consisted of a series of pretity tableaux,.—"The Fairy Voyage," a representation of tragedy and counedy." "The Betrothal of the Little Princess of France, " and "Reveries of a Bachelor," They were one and all gracefully presented, and the effect was charming. In the "Reveries," which represents a very realistic dream of fair women, considerable amusement and admiration was created by the action of Master Beebe, who was the Cupid. The little fellow was placed in an attitude which would have tasked, the energies of a stout adult to sustain for the length of time required, and for a time the comported himself like a true artist and a plucky chap. By and by, however, he began to waver, and as the applicated in

temp but they are groundines. This rester for the communication to Lakinosphe, and is, therefore, better than to one the mountain on foot.

The lakes in the theory that the communication to the highest communication to come the mountain on foot.

The lakes in the communication to the lakes of the communication to the service of the Garacovitch, who will restup to the communication to foot.

The lakes in face of Rontchick, Rimsh, and Rangerd will now be pushed.

The Rimsh and Rank incomment toward Soda is still progressing, and Gen. Observib has been no heavily reinforced that the Turks are on the defensive, which his new column is pushing around their lake. He forest the communication to the first the communication to the first the communication of the first company. The column is pushing around their lake. He forest the communication to the first the control of the communication to the first the communication of the first communication to the first the control of the communication to the control of the con

THE OPERA. That "Fra Diavalo" still retains its hold upon the popular favor was shown last evening at Hoo-loy's Theatre, when the largest addience of the lev's Theatre, when the largest addlence of the season greeted its representation. The performance began with a disappointment, owing to the announcement that Miss Melville was unable to appear on account of indisposition, and that her place would be supplied by Miss Benziger. Those who had seen Miss Melville in "The Chimes of Normandy" and the "Summer Night's Dream "were all the more anxious to see her in a role of course much stronger musically and adrole of course much stronger musically and admirably adapted to her style of vocalism and action. It seems to be Miss Benziger's destiny to mirably adapted to her style of vocalism and action. It seems to be Miss Benziger's destiny to appear in opera here as a substitute, and to take roles at short notice, so that she does not do herself full justice. This was the case last evening. Although she sang it very prettily, she failed in the concerted effects to fill them out with her light voice, and dramatically she made the serious mistake of supposing the simple-minded, natural peasant girl. Zerlian, to be a coquettieh and mischievous maid. The result was that there was a constant attempt to act too much, and to invest her character with too much of knowingness. The remaining paris, with the exception of Giacomo (Morton) and Lorenzo (Turner) were taken by old friends. Mr. Morton, although an excellent actor in scrious paris, as witness his admirable personation of Giacomo sufficiently to pring out its humors, consequently leaving Mr. Peakes to sustain the humor alone, which, fortunately, he was able to do. He has never been more grotesque or rollecking in this part than he was last evening. Mr. Turner sang his masic very cleverly, but he was about as impassioned in the role of the lover as the post of Zerlian's bed-stead. That old stigma of English operatic artists, "good singers and poor actors," peculiarly applies to Mr. Turner. Mrs. Seguin and Mr. Castle cave the roles of Lang Milleash and Fra Dietolo with their usual excellence, and Mr. Secuin, as the Englishman, added to the drollery of his personation by going through Zerlian's bed with a crash, as Hellini did once, thereby bringing the Kouse, as well as the bed, down, and securing a cell before the curtain by the accident, although very nearly destroying the Yaravity of the artists on the stage. This evening "The Chimes of Normandy", will be given.

"Capriccio Brillante" in B minor. by Miss Eva Mayera, the orchestral parts by Mr. Eddy upon the organ; Beethoven's Sonata in E flat, op. 27. No. 2, by Mr. Lucius J. Henderson; the first and second movements of Mendelssohn's G minor concerto, by Master Leon Vei Mott; and Bach's Prelude in C for organ, by Mr. A. F. McCarroll. The vocal numbers will comprise Graben-Hoffmann's quartette. "Softly Sleep, Thou Lovely Child," by the Misses Hills, Hendrick, Mina and Pauline Rommeiss; an aris from Mozart's "Titas," by Miss Hendrick; Mulder's "Staccato Holka," by Mrs. Lizzie D. L. Hendrickson; Merkel's Hymn, "Show Thy Mercy, Lord, "by Miss Mina Rommeiss; Proch's trio, "Speed Thee, Little Boat," by Miss Hiltz and the Misses Rommeiss; and an aria from "Der Freischuctz," by Miss Hiltz. NOTES.

Mr. D. H. Harkins takes his benefit at the Adel-phi this evening, playing by request "King Rich-ard Hi. Frank Skiff is repainting and decorating the walls around the box-office of Haverly's, with a

view to make an impression on Rose Eytinge when she comes.

"Sidonie" continues on the boards at McVick-er's till the end of this week. For the holidays "Beauty and the Beast" and "Simpson & Co." are being prepared.

are being prepared.

Miss Rose Eytinge, George Boniface, and Duff's entire Broadway Theatre Company left New York last evening for this city. Mme. Betty Rigl, who leads the ballet in "Antony and Cleopatra," will be here on Saturday. The scenery, costumes, and other paraphernalia of the piece is on the way.

ANOTHER CONSTABLE SHOT.

A Colored Man Defends His Property with a Revolver, and the Constable Retires from the Scene with a Bullet in His Neck. from the Scene with a Bullet in His Neck. Each succeeding day since the shooting of Mc-Elligott has brought some tale of woful defeat of the constabulary. Yesterday afternoon the usual scrimmage took place at No. 110 Fourth avenue, the residence of James Taylor. The building is an old two-story frame house, the upper portion of which was badly scorched some six months ago, the family barrely escaping suffocation. This, Taylor says, was the beginning of his troubles. The house was at the time owned by himself, and he held a lease of the ground from F. R. Otis, a brother to Judgé Otis. The ground rent was in arrears, and a writ of restitution was obtained by the landlord Judge Otis. The ground rent was in arrears, and a writ of restitution was obtained by the landlord from Justice Ford, of Hyde Park, and a few days after the fire a Constable came and dumped the furniture out on the street. Two negroes did the work, but when they went into one of the burned bed-rooms up-stairs, and saw Mrs. Tay-lay lying in bed sick, their pity was

name the men for the different county offices. The Democrats were the most active, and it was evident to one viewing them, as they stood around in little knots, that they were not in the best humor, nor near as comfortable or confident as they had been the day before. They were frequently closeted with Rountree, drinking from the depths of his wisdom, and it only took half an eye to see that that individual was making a desperate struggle to foist himself upon the public for another year, and that his old friends and alities of the "Ring" were ready to help him as best they could. They did not hold a formal caucus, however, during the day, unless it was in Kountree's office or Leazen's drinking-place: But from the fact that Couly was not thoroughly in accord with them they were power-less to do anything. In the afternoon the latter showed the reporters what purported to be the Democratic slate, but inasmuch as he is given to joking they took no stock in it. It is given, however, for what it is worth: Wallace was named for County Attorney, Burdick for County Agent, Cunningham for the Insanc Asylum, Russell for Warden of the Poor-House, and Reynolds for liospital Warden,—each to select his own assistants.

The Republicans were more hopeful, and it was

Warden of the Poor-House, and Reynolds for Hospital Warden,—each to select his own assistants.

The Republicans were more hopeful, and it was evident that they had become ashaned of fighting amother desperate effort to agree in caucus. It was learned twom Mr. Burling that letters had been sent to all the Republicans, inviting them to attend a caucus to-day, and furthermore that Meyer, the once-lost sheep, had promised to return to the fold; and from another source, it was stated that Tabor would not stand out for Mutrhead if he continued to be objectionable to the otners, which it was believed he would not be. The condition of Meyer's quitting the "Ring," it was said, was that he should name Ferrier, the whisky-ganger, for Hospital Warden, and be granted other favors. Whether he will be given what he wants or not is by no means certain, and, since he has acted as he has, some doubt the policy of making any concessions to him of any kind. He will be in the caucus, however, if his word can be relied on, and about the first proposition that will and ought to be made is to destroy all slates, and nominate by ballot men for the offices to be filled, with an eye to their capacity and general timess for the several positions. If this is agreed to something may on accomplished, otherwise very little can oc expected. If they do not agree to-day, or to-morrow at the farthest, the Democrats will carry the day Monday.

HOW WAS HE KILLED?

Yesterday morning County Physician Holden and Drs. O. J. Price and McVickar went to Calvary atic artists. "good singers and poor actors," by Branch of Banneville will go as Ambassador to Constantinople.

A Paris dispatch says a son of M. Prevost-Paradol, aged 17 years, shot himself yesterday. The cause of the act is unknown. It will be remembered that M. Prevost-Paradol, the father, committed suicide when Minister of France to the United States.

Another perfect of The Insurgents was lately encountered by a Spanish column in the neighborhoo (Santa Spiritor, and, after an oug two hours, the insurgents by Miss Carrie T. Kingman; Mendelssohn's who found the body states that it was still warm, who found the body states that it was still warm, who found the body states that it was still warm, who found the body states that it was still warm, who found the body states that it was still warm, who found the body states that it was still warm, who found the body states that it was still warm,

the hands and feet were extended, but were inside the rails. There was no mark of the wheels having touched or even grazed the body. It was still warm when found. The rulroad authorities maintain that the man was murdered and placed on the track as a blind. There were no marks on the body about the legs, where the cowcather would have struck him, and it was impossible for him to be rolled under the engine, the fire-box of which is only four and a half inches from the ground, and have thirteen loaded care pass over him without mangling the body. The death-blow was evidently inflicted by some duli instrument which crushed in the breast-bone and ribs, and such a wound, it is claimed, could not be inflicted by the cars. The police have taken the case in hand, and are working up the murder theory, and, unless they find something to indicate foul play, there is likely to be a lively wrangle in the suit for damages.

SILVER.

CONGRESSMAN HAZELTON. From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Representative George C. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, will remain here during the holiday recess, and will devote his time to decartmental business and to the preparation of work for the regular session.

Mr. Hazelton has very positive and defined views upon the silver question, and in the views upon the silver question, and in the course of a conversation recently with The Tribuna correspondent gave expression to those yiews in the manuer detailed below. It will be observed that Mr. Hazelton thinks the President should at least have not expressed the desire to exclude the old silver dollar from any place in the coin of the country, and should have given that dollar a chance, so that it might be ascertained whether or not it will not prove the equal of gold. Mr. Hazelton considers tha the condition precedent to resumption is the re-

monetization of silver.

"What appear to you, Mr. Hazleton, to be the essential conditions of resumption?"

"I look upon resumption, either at the time now fixed by law or further on in the future, as conditional absolutely upon the remonetize tion of silver, and its future increased coinage and recognition as money—side by side with gold—as it has been in the past history of our own Government and as it is to-day in some of the leading nations of the Old World; and upon this also depends largely the revival of trade and commerce, and the vast business enterprises which engage capital and labor in the United States.' "What arguments do the bullionists make against silver!"

"I have noticed that among the gold advocates here at the Capital nearly all make con-cessions in favor of the use of silver as a lim-ited auxiliary to our metallic currency. would use it in a degraded form, limiting its legal-tender capacity in any event, and those who would restore it to its original status in American coinage, increased in amount, with unlimited legal-tender capacity, and regulate its value so as to piace the 'silver dollar' at par with what is now 'full legal-tender money,' and employ it alike with gold in the gigantic work of resumption and the payment of the public indebtedness, and all the purposes of trade and commerce, and thus give the nation two strong arms of financial power, instead of one impaired and weakened by the loss of the other. The Director of the Mint concedes that 'there should be a silver dollar guthorized by law as an auxiliary to the money of large payments,' and further says 'that with our present minting capacity we could with a full working force coin silver dollar pieces at the rate of \$2,000,000 per month, and at the same time manufacture the necessary gold, trade, and fractional silver coinage. The issue of silver dollars for circuiation to the amount above stated (\$2,000,000 per month) would no doubt prove of much benefit to the public, and aid in stimulating the revival of business. It would also serve to steady the value of silver, and protect an important mining interest'; nor does the President or the Secretary of the Treasury, who seem to be in accord upon this question, disparage silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of limited legal-tender, and claim, as a matter of law, honor, and expediency, that the public debt of the United States is justip payable in gold coin alone, or in coin of equal value, which means, of course, coin of unlimited legal-tender capacity. In other words, they are in favor of maintaining the circulation of the two metals expediency, that the public debt. The President states, in his message, that 'the bonds issued prior to 1873 were issued at a time when the gold dollar was the only coin in circulation or contemplated by either the Government or the holders of the bonds as the coin in which they were to be paid.'"

"Wha legal-tender capacity in any event, and those who would restore it to its original status in paid.'"
"What answer do you make to the cry of the

"What answer do you make to the cry of the bondholder that a payment of the bonds in silver is a breach of faith?"

"Suppose, for the sake of argument, that gold were as much below par to-day as the silver was above par at the times the acts of Congress authorizing this bonded indebtedness were passed, viz.: prior to February, 1873, what would be the good faith of the Government under such circumstances? Would the bondholder say 'We were to be paid in gold coin alone?' What reason was there for such an understanding between the Government and the bondholders seeking investment in that which was worth the least when they were not even asked so to do? In 1861 the silver dollar of 412½ grains, since demonetized, was worth 103.10 in American gold coin; in 1863, 104.06; in 1873, 102.67; in 1872, 102.27; in 1872, 102.28, and in 1873, 104.06; in 1885, 104.57; in 1872, 102.28, and in 1873, 104.06; in 1873, 104.06; in 1874, 104.06; in 1875, 105.27; in 1872, 102.37; in 1872, in 1873, in 1874, in

original place in American coinage and circula-non, and then, if it shall not stand on a par with gold, regulate its value accordingly as has been done in the past history of Congressional legislation. You will not thus impair the public faith, but increase the capacity of the nation to maintain its faith."

E. B. W.

LEGAL-TENDER MONEY.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

LAPAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 17.—In answering "Objections to Remonetization." in your to-day's issue, you advance an argument whose force I am not quite able to see. You ask, "If paper dollars, which have no value whatever, upon being made legal-tender become exchange able for 97 cents gold, and two silver half-dollars, worth only 86 cents as metal, become, though only a limited legal-tender, worth as much as the paper dollar, why the silver dollar, worth 92 cents as metal, being made a legal-tender to a higher degree than the paper dollar, should not have as great a purchasing power as that paper dollar."

In the first place, the legal-tender qualification, it seems to me, has but little to do with the value of the paper dollar. The paper dollar, worked out in the House of Correction, and she worked out in the House of Correction, and day's issue, you advance an argument whose force I am not quite able to see. You ask, "If paper dollars, which have no value whatever, upon being made legal-tender become exchangeable for 97 cents gold, and two silver half-dollars, worth only 86 cents as metal, become, though only a limited legal-tender, worth as much as the paper dollar, why the silver dollar, mostly 90 cents as metal, being made a legal-tender.

lar is a promise on the part of the Government to pay the bearer \$1; and its market value is determined by two circumstances,—first, the probability of the Government redeeming that promise; secondly, the proximity of that redemption; and, notwithstanding Mr. J. W. Beach's assertion that "upon their face they d'sclose the fact that they are not due and never will be," the resolutions of 1889 provide that they shall be naid on the 1st day of January, 1879. So, even without the legal-tender qualification, they would be worth their discounted values, and if we discount them at the rate the Government is naying on loans, they would be worth 95 to 95 cents on the dollar, and it seems to me that the difference between these values and the present gold value is all that can be credited to the legal-tender qualification.

In the second place, its activation of the distribution of the control place.

ity that would strike silver out of the money of the world. I am a resumptionist square out, but resumption without silver is simply impossible. What I wish to say is this, you have struck the right man when you hit Secretary Sherman. He seems to have no fatth in the people, but unlimited faith in the sharps. If new bonds were for sale for lawful money in every commercial centre, I believe the people would absorb them by the million, instead of putting their money in savings banks. Here we are in the hands of the Ishmaelites. Our Detroit papers are organs of money sharps, and our people have no means of hearing but one side from their home papers. I hope you will keep it warm. The party that gets on the wrong side of this question will never be heard of in future elections. Mark the prediction. HOW BACINE FEELS ON SILVER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Dec. 18.—The people of this place thank your paper for the able and fear-less manner in which you handle the subject of demonetizing the silver dollar, and they hope you will not yield until the swindling legisla-tion is repealed. No meeting has as yet been

tion is repealed. No meeting has as yet been called to discuss this subject. At a meeting held in November, during the campaign, ex-Senator Doolittle ventilated the action of Congress in demonetizing the gilver dollar. His speech opened the eyes of our people, and it is safe to say that nine out of every ten are red-hot for wiping out this law. If not repealed this session of Congress, a simon-pure par-dollar man will be elected in this district next fall, and no other question will be discussed during the no other question will be discussed during the campaign. Yours truly, A. P. Durron.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Arrived, steamships Faraday, from London, and Bothnia, from Liv-

London, Dec. 20.—The steamships Denmark,

from New York, and Nova Scotian, from Baltinom New York, and Nova Scotian, from Batti-more, have arrived out.

New York, Dec. 20.—Three steamships, each
with a full cargo, leave this port for Europe to-day, the City of Brussels, of the Innan Line,
being the dist vessel to sail under the new
arrangement of the British Post-Office Department.

ment.
New York, Dec. 20.—Arrived, steamer State
of Georgia, from Glasgow.
QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 20.—Arrived, steamship
Nevada, from New York. SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 20.-The Legislature

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 20.—The Legislature took a recess until Jan. 16. The most important measure adopted was the ratifying of the amendment to the State Constitution which levies an annual tax of two mills upon all taxable property in the State for the support of free schools. On the flual passage to-day more than two-thirds voted affirmatively.

The Committee to investigate the bonded debt will report mimediately after recess. No special class of bonds will be declared fraudulent, but only particular bonds which were issued irregularly.

from which institution she was liberated only a few days ago. She was a. Norden's pawn-shop yesterday afternoon after 4 o'clock, and was then in an intoxicated condition. Mr. Norden says there is a fortune of several thousand pounds coming to her in London, England. The interest on the sum having accrued to some £500, word was sent to her that it would be necessary for her to come in person. She saved up enough to pay her passage, but got drunk, and never stopped till her money was spent. The body was taken to the Morgae.

CONKLING AND BLAINE.

David Davis in the Role of Peace-Maker A Graphic Description of a Great Scene in the United States Senate. New York Times. A few days since we took the liberty of refer-

constitution and the process of the distribution of the process of the process of the distribution of the process of the process of the distribution of the process of the

IOWA STATE GRANGE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 14.—The State Grange has been in session here during the week, with sixty of the 100 members in attendance.

The action of the National Grange in reducing nitiation fees to \$3 for males and \$1 for females.

was ratified as to temales.

A resolution was adopted in favor of compulsory education, and requesting the Legislature to provide the necessary legislation there-

for.

A resolution was adopted in favor of the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the Resumption act, and requesting the Legislature to memorialize Congress to legislate in accordance therewith.

A motion to dissolve connection with the National Grange was lost.

A resolution in favor of reducing membership from 100 to 50 was rejected.

ship from 100 to 50 was rejected.

The salary of the Master was fixed at \$150, with postage and stationery. The offices of Secretary and State Agent were consolidated, and the salary fixed at \$1,000, with postage and stationery, and \$550 for clerk-hire.

A resolution was adopted indorsing the effort of County Supervisors in the State to reduce the burdens of taxation; and the Master of the Grauge was instructed to urge the State Convention of Supervisors to procure legislation on the following subjects;

1. The abolition of the Grand Jury.

2. To compel litigants to give security for costs.

costs.

3. To tax all costs to the losing party,—the winning party to pay the jury before the verdict is recorded.

winning party to pay the jury before the verdict is recorded.

4. To fix the fee of attorneys appointed by courts to defend criminals.

5. To regulate and fix the compensation of shorthand court-reporters.

6. To investigate the propriety of abolishing County Superintendents of Public Schools.

7. To compel Sheriffs to report fees, as other county officers do.

A proposition for the organization of a Patrons' Life Insurance Company was accepted, and the matter referred to a special committee to draft articles of incorporation and perfect the plan of operation, which is to be carried into effect and be under control of the Excentive Committee of the State Grange.

The Secretary's report showed a large decrease in membership and subordinate Granges during the year, and, as a consequence, a badly-depleted Treasury. He recommended vigorous missionary work among backsliders, and rigid economy in expenses.

DES Monres, I.a., Dec. 15.—Thursday evening the following others of the State Grange were elected for the ensuing year:

Master—O, H. P. Bachanan.

Justicer—S. H. Bonnam.

Lecturer—J. W. Murohy.

Steward—J. Thatcher.

Assistant Stewards—J. T. Gianque, Mrs. A. B. Smedley.

Chapitain—D, B. Clark.

Assistant Stewards—J. T. Gianque, Mrs. A. B. Smedley, Chaplain—D. B. Clark. Treasurer—M. L. Devin. Galekeeper—H. P. Richardson. Ceres—Mrs. Spencer Day. Flora—Mrs. J. W. Marphy. Pomona—Mrs. O. H. P. Buchanan Messrs. Hongland of Fayette, Blackford, and Murphy, were appointed a Committee on Cooperation.

operation.

A committee of five, with the Master as Chairman, was appointed to look after the railroad question before the Legislature during the session, and secure the interests of the agricultural classes in all enactments.

A substitute for the Committee, that the work be done at home among the Representatives, that

class-legislation may be avoided, was laid on the

class-legislation may be avoided, was laid on the table.

On Friday it was voted to permit delinquent members of subordinate Granges to join other Granges on payment of 25 cents, 10 cents of which shall go to the State Grange.

The report of the Committee to amend the Constitution of Pomona Grange, by striking from Sec. 2 315, and inserting \$6: and striking out all after the words "four women," in the same section, and inserting "Post-Manters and their wives who are Matrons"; also, striking out "Masters," and inserting "Post-Manters and their wives who are Matrons "; also, striking out all other restrictions on fourth-degree members, and changing the fees from \$5 to \$3 for males, and 50 cents for females, was adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions asked the adoption of a resolution in favor of amending the Code of 1873, Sec. 2,078, so that no higher tax be collected than 6 per cent; and of a law making the incorporating of penalty and attorneys' fees for collection in promissory notes, usury; but the Grange refused to adopt it.

The quorum of the Grange was changed from fifty to twenty.

A resolution asking an appropriation by the Legislature of \$2,500 to the State Agricultural Society was tabled.

The Executive Committee was instructed to redistrict the State three months prior to the next meeting of the Grange, and no county to be allowed more than two delegates.

The Committee on Co-operation presented a partial report, in which was expressed full confidence in the success of the co-operative system; and asked further time to collect statistics and facts thereon; which was granted, the Committee to report to the public press.

The officers were duly installed, and the Grange adjourned sine die.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 20.—Gov. Culiom today pardoned out of the Penitentiary W. Sailly,
who was convicted of robbery at the June,
1875, term of the Cook County Criminal Court,
and sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years.
The State's Attorney and prosecuting witnessunited in the petition for clemency.

The date for holding the proposed National
Guard Convention has been changed from the
8th to the 15th of January. Over 300 militis
officers have signified their intention to be
present. Reduced rates on railroads have been
secured for visiting officers.

COAL-TRAIN WRECKED.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., Dec. 90.—A broken rall on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad caused the wreck of an engine and forty coal-laden card this morning.

Mechanical Tinkering cannot arrest the decomposition of the teeth Nothing will do this but that pure disinfectant as preservative which, under the name of Soundout has become a staple of the toilet throughout the world

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup " for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrhors, wind colic, and regulates the bowels. SHAWLS.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

We would suggest an inspection of our unusually fine stock of

Shetland Shawls!

Just out of the Custom House, which were manufactured expressly for us in special designs and weights, suit-able for Promenade or Evening Wear, "Specially Desirable for Holiday Gifts."

Real India Shawls!

Filled and Open Centres, at prices largely conceded. Also the popular and Stylish Dacca Shawls

"At Very Moderate Prices!" Imported and Domestic Wool Shawls in all the best grades and colors and the freshest and most styl-

ish patterns, Priced low to close!

Large Reductions throughout the Dep't! Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

TILE FLOWER BOXES FOR CHRISTMAS CIFTS AT REDUCED PRICES.

CHAS. L. PAGE, AGENT,
Importer of MINTON HOLLINS & CO. 'S
TILES FOR FURNITURE HEARTHS,
WANTELS, FIRE-FLACES,
VESTIBULES, Sto., Sto.
Jackson & Dearborn-sts.

MEDICAL BOYER'S MELISSE CORDIAL. (Eau de Melisse des Carmes.)

DYSPEPSIA DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH AND ALL NERVOUS AFFECTIONS. GET THE GENUINE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS General Depot at BOYER'S, 50 Park-place, New York,

A SURE CURE FOR

VAN SCHAACK, STRVENSON & CO.,
Wholesase Dealers, Chicago,

FURS.

200 SETS
Elegant
Having purchased at a great
secrifice 700 Sets Rich dealey
Maine and Canada Mink Sets,
we offer fatem at prices assauly
paid for lower grades of goods. SETS Splendid Sets, SACRIFICE. \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35.

Goods Sent C. O. D. if Desired. R. T. MARTIN POPULAR FUR HOUSE. 154 State-st.

STOVE POLISH. THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE STOVE POLISH

Danks first in the size of the blocks, in its freedom from dust, in the crilliancy of its jet-black class, is its durability on the store, and in the quickness and case of application, thereby making it the cheapest, clean-est, most handsome store-points in the world, mying time and islow in its use, and making is

EVERY WOMAN'S FRIEND. Try It, and see if it is not so.

For sale by all grocers, Trade supplied by

W. T. MACFARLANE,

215 and 217 Lake-st., (Change

11

low the English Law Protects Rattroad Bond and Stock Holders.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active and Irregular-Hogs Dull --- Provisione Easier.

Breadstuffs Easier, but Wheat and Corn Heavy in the Latter Part of the Session.

FINANCIAL

Rach succeeding day brings with it lessened activity in the business of the banks. The unsual and unseasonable weather makes itself felt in every direction. Packing can be carried on at only the summer rate. Establishments that in cold weather could pack 5,000 to 10,000 hops a day cannot in these warm days bandle more than a thousand. The receited of burn here are checked; not in these warm days bandle more than a usand. The receipts of tops here are checked; disoursements of curreccy to the country aily out down on account of the arrested movement to market of wheat and corn, as well as hogs, throughout the country the roads are impasses, and as the farmers are prevented from getting ir cettle and produce to market they Cannot their sills, and are restricting their purchases, collections of merchants in the interior and cago suffer in consequence. A war or bostile bange could not produce a more complete stagions in many directions than is the result of the meanther that is sweating the buds in the trees

The lean market is indifferently supplied with ood negotiable paper. This state of affairs, which is a unseasonable as the weather, ancies less remark or complaint than would be the case in ormary times. The fact is that banks are now willing to keep an anusual proportion of their deposits reach means, and are not anxious to extend their iscount lines. Rates of discount are 8@10 per ent at the bank to regular customers; on the reet, leans are 7 per cent and upwards.

The orders from the country for carrency were any light.

light.

W York exchange was quoted between banks
600c per \$1,000 discount.
e clearings were \$2,700,000.

BAILROAD BOND AND STOCK HOLDERS
ARE SECURED BY ENGLISH LAWS.
IN M. Douglas, who is probably the J. M. D.,
intelligent letters to the London Times
L'American railroad securities we have reprintas written for the Pinancial Chronicle an
orate statement of the legislation by which the
ers of railroad bonds and stocks are protected
reat Britain. The abuses so flagrant in the

aborate statement of the legislation by which the diders of railroad bonds and stocks are protected Great Britain. The abuses so fiagrant in the magement of American vallroads were experience to the full in England many years ago, but that mitty, as long since as 1845, provided for their re by national legislation, under the title of the Companies' Clauses' Consolidation act," which affects the investors in Erie would be seen impossible. Instead of the mortgage ad, which, as said experience shows, gives the ider none of the rights of a mortgagee, the glish railroads issue "debentures," or note, which are a first and lasting lien the revenue of the road. The loan is secured all the property merge immediately in the seriety. The American system of a Receiver for benefit of the company is not followed in Great this, where the bondholders, if interest is to paid, can get a Receiver who will act for his per constituents, and is not allowed to pay off a floating debts in precedence of bondholders' ims, as the American courts permit to be done. e various bonds of an English road all rank, as the American courts permit to be done. e various bonds of an English road all rank, as the American courts permit to be done. e various bonds of an English road all rank, as the American courts permit to be done. Immediately law, and nothing is allowed to eprecedence of the bonds. Another great suriority of the English over the American system that the bondholders are given by the law the he to inspect the books, and demand all needed formation about the condition and working of property, even to having lists of the other tion about the condition and working of erty, even to having lists of the other

right to inspect the books, and demand all needed information about the condition and working of the property, even to having lists of the other londholders and shareholders and their holdings. "The real ultimate security for bonds and shares." Mr. Douglas well temarks, "lies in as far as possible securing good management. The English law throws the most slaberate safeguards around the issues of new stocks and bonds; they can be made only by a vote of the holders already existing, and every precantion is taken to issue full notice to all interested. The books and accounts of the road must be open for free inspection at reasonable times. The accounts must be made up according to a statiory form, which is very searching in its requirements, and sens by mail to every bondholder a week before the half-yearly meetings. The abases which in this country accompany the transfers of the control of companies from one party to another are prevented under the British law by provisions that Directors must be large shareholders, that they must rotate in office by classes, and by resultions of the voting which make it mecessary to hold nearly nine-tenths of the stock to be sare of controlling a railroad company. The owner of 100 shares has only twenty votes, and the owner of 100 shares has only twenty votes, and the owner of 200 only thirty votes.

The favorite pastime of railroad wrecking, which consists in the purchase by one road of stock enough in another to control it and rain its stockholders, is now unknown in Great Britain. There are many very rich men in this country who would now be comparatively poor had the English system, whose alms, as the surge of the English system, whose alms, as Mr. Douglas pais them, are to protect the weak against the strong of the English system, whose alms, as Mr. Douglas pais them, are to protect the weak against the strong of the English system, whose alms, as Mr. Douglas pais them, are to protect the weak against the strong of the English in the production in being limited, and then ne

narket." Quiet prevails at Manchester, Hudderdeld, and Notthingham. Production of limited, and the new year is looked to for inbursement of the losses of 1877. The co of the large Shemeld cutlery houses is, to satest, an exception to the general dullness, orders are larger than was anticipated. But was tank. him is and shed dull are dull was tank.

unprofibile.

Liabilist Of The vrusters of the national Trust Company, of New York, comforts the depositors with the arrange libit they will be paid in full, and renders the Trustese miserable by quoting Sec. 25 of the Company's charter, which specially provides "for all leases of money or property which the capital stock shall not be sufficient to satisfy," and that "fire Trustees and the responsible in the rame manner and to the same extent that Trustees are mor responsible in law and equity." Under this law the Trustees who voted for the had investment of the moneys of the National Trust Company can be held liable, and the Receiver promises they shall not escape. The active managers, who perpetrated upon the public and the Bank-Examiner the fraud of including among the assets a quantity of forged rathway bonds, are threatened with criminal presecution.

SAVINGS RAMES IN CONNECTICUT.

held at New Haven, on Dec. 12, to discuse the condition and prospects of institutions for savings in Commetteet. A committee was appointed to appeal to the Legislature for a reduction of the State tax from fire-distints to emahalf of 1 per cent, and for relief from all faires on deposits invested in Government honds.

Gold was 1024-G1078 in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 57%-H974; cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Beginner.

Series State.

Beginner.

103.

1069.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 20. —Gold opened at 102% and closed at 102%. Carrying rates, 4@6. Loans were also made fint. The steamship Bothnis brought \$500,000 in gold coin.

Silver at Loadon, 54 pence. Here, silver bars, 100k in greatheries and 117 in gold. Silver coin. 20% in greenbacks and 117 in gold. Silver coin,

Governments were firm.
Railroad bonds were quiet.
State securities are lower for Tennessees. State securities are lower for Tennessees.
Stocks were dull and without particular feature during the morning, but in the afternoon the market was firm, especially for Lake Shore, which advanced from 50% to 60%, closing at 60% 60%. The general list improved %.6%, the market closing strong, with offers of 2%.63% per cent freely made for the coming Lake Shore dividend. It is intimated that the deferred 3% per cent half-yearly October, 1877, dividend on St. Paul preferred will soon be declared, payable Jan. 15. The can nings of the Hannihal & St. Joe Road for the first two weeks in December show an increase of \$12,000, and an increase for the year to date of over \$76,000. Transactions were 71.000 charcs, of which 37,000 were Lake Shore, 5,000 Ohios, 8,000 Lackawanna, 3,000 Delaware & Hudson, 5,000 Western Union, and 2,000 Kansas Pacific.

Money loaned up to 1-64 and interest per diem; closed at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7. Customs receipts, \$281,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$165,000. Clearings, \$19,000,000. Sterling firm; actual business, long, 482%; hort, 480.

short, 486.

Coupons, 81. 110 New 445.

Coupons, '65, new 1064 New 4 per cont.

Coupons, '67. 1084 10-40s. reg.

Coupons, '68. 1104 Coupons.

New 58. 1084 Currency 6s. New Se. | 1004 Coupons |
New Se. | 1004 Coupons |
W. Union Tel., ex-div. 75% C. C. C. & I.
Quicksilver | 104 New Jersey Central.
Quicksilver pid | 226 New J

Tennessee 6s, old. ... 304 Virginia, new...
Tennessee 6s, new... 304 Missouri, 85...
Virginia 6s, old. ... 324
Virginia 6s, old. ... 324
SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO. Dec. 20. — The follow closing quotations at the Stock Board:

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £162,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liability is 48% per cent.

Cent.
Pagis, Dec. 20.—The specie in the Bank of
France decreased 3,900,000 france during the past
week.
Rentes, 1071 82%c.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Dec. 20:

Thursday, Dec. 20:

Robey st, 126 ft s of Hubbard st, w f, 24x96 ft, dated Dec. 18.

South Park av, 143 ft n of Polk st, e f, undivided 15 of 20\(^2\)x126 ft, with building No. 389, dated Dec. 18.

Pearce st, 350 ft w of Deeplaines st, n f, 25\(^2\)x126 ft, 3500 ft w of Deeplaines st, n f, 25\(^2\)x126 ft, 36xed Oct. 29.

Pare st, 167\(^2\)t w of Siewari av, sf, 25xe0 400 100 ft, 36xed Oct. 20.

Tompkins st, s w cor of Polk st, e f, 19 4 10x 125 4 10 ft, improved, dated Nov. 16.

Gardner st, east of Haisted st, n f, 21 9 100 106 ft, dated Dec. 18.

Archer av, a w cor of Broad st, n f, 24 2100 ft, also Thirteenth st, 280 ft e of Loomis st, s f, 500 12 120 105 ft, dated Dec. 20.

Sel-10x50 ft, dated Dec. 20.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN NILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

South Park av, 163\(^6\)t ft n of Fifty-seventh st, e f, 120x177 ft, dated Dec. 20 (Nelson Thomsson to Emms T. Hulberts).

SOUNDED THE COURT THE COURT THOMSSON THOMSSON THE COURT THE COURT HOUSE.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on

1877. | 1876. | 1877. | 1876.

rejected, 11 cars no grade (36 corn); 1 car No. 1 cats, 10 cars No. 2 white do, 4 cars No. 2, 2 cars rejected do (17 cats); 5 cars No. 2 rejected to (17 cats); 5 cars No. 2 rejected out: 18 cars rejected out: 18 cars No. 3 do, 1 car No. 3, 16 cars feed (52 bariey). Total, 272 cars, or 112, 200 bm. Inspected out: 18 cars but wheat, 3, 360 bm corn, 16, 996 bm cats, 396 bm rye, and 17, 329 bm bariev.

The Board of Trade voted to-day on the resolution presented the day previous to adjourn the Board from Saturday at 1 bm. to Wednesday next at 9:30 am. A motion was made, seconded, and voted upon, to lay this resolution on the table. The motion was lost. Recurring to the original resolution, the vote was quite manimously in the affirmative, and the President so decided. The result was provocative of much discussion among the members, and toward the close of the session the Secretary announced that to-day a resolution to reconsider the vote will so offered, so that, at this writing, it is difficult to say whether the Board will hold a session Monday next or not. Until the question is settled to-day, therefore, the matter is in abeyance.

Among those who were dissatisfied with the result of the vote alluded to in the preceding paragraph were found some of the leading spirits on 'Changa. They did not dany but that the majority of people on the Board were in favor of the resolution. What they did object to was the fact (an undispated one) that a great meny persons not

members of the Board voted in the affirmative, including clerks of various grades, who are always willing to accept a holiday when proffered them, or assent by their vote in securing the same result,—a rather natural proceeding, to be sure. But herein lies the fault, and also brings again to the surface the fact that the system of voting on this, that, and the other matter on the Board of Trade is quite defective. Boys will be boys, and antil some plan is adopted wasreby none but those fully entitled to vote is adopted by the Board, just so long will this trouble exist. Those who do not want to have the Board adjourn on Monday are apparently in the minority, but they are entitled to a fair show nevertheless. It is strongly intimated by the malcontents that if the Board of Trade was adjourned over Monday, as proposed, an effort would be made to keep open the Call Board rooms. This would be illegal so far as the rules of the Board are concerned, but it seems to be a generally conceded fact that the Board of Trade cannot discipline a member thereof for any act not committed on the ficors of the Exchange. It is claimed by some that existing circumstances are against any unnecessary adjournment of the acessions of Change.

The unseasonable weather again attracted more or less comment. It is undoubtedly true that the almost impassable condition of country roads is affecting our grain, produce, and live-stock receipts most infavorably, while much inconvenience and cose is liable to result to the general publicuniess the much blockage is raised ere long. It is undoubtedly the dase that a great many notes fall due very early in the coming year to country merchants which will not be met by the makers unless they can get their produce and stock to market. This, in turn, will seriously interfere with the coun-

chants which will not be met by the makers unless they can get their produce and stock to market. This, in turn, will seriously interfere with the country merchant meeting his paper with the city creditor, and the latter will be enabled to meet his creditors bills. Already considerable mischief, as well as large losses, have been entailed by the very unseasonable weather, and this must continue until a change to a cold atmosphere is experienced. The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday. Corn. cats, and barley were a shade higher in price, while rye was unchanged, and wheat ruled a fraction easier. Provisions were quiet, and for mess pork and lard lower prices prevailed, write meats were quiet and steady at unchanged quotations. The shipping demand was

valled, write meats were quiet and steady at un-changed quotations. The shipping domand was comparatively small sell sround.

Jobbers of domestic and foreign dry goods were fairly busy. There was a better order demand than there was any reason to expect, considering the wretched condition of the country roads. Prices were firm all around. Groceries met with a fair demand, and again ruled steady and firm. Coffees, teas, sugars, sirups, and rice received the most attention. Prices of butter and cheese ranged about the same as on the earlier days of the week. attention. Prices of batter and cheese ranged about the same as on the earlier days of the week. though for the former the feeling was not specially firm. Foreign dried fruits were in good demand, but there was not much doing in domestic varieties. No price changes were noted. Fish was dull and unchanged. Prices of oils were quoted firm, excepting lard, in which the tendency was downward. Leather, tobacco, bagging, cost, and wood were unchanged.

ward. Leather, tobacce, bagging, cosi, and wood were unchanged.

The lumber market was steady, the demand being moderate and principally for dry lumber. The country markets are dull, the roads being impassable, and, although stocks are not generally full, it is not necessary to replenish now except at some of the larger distributing points. The demand for metals, nails, and tin plates was light, and prices were anchanged. Wool, hops, and broom-corn were quiet, except a small order trade with Western consumers. Hides were stronger, the receipts having fallen off, and the demand from dealers and tanners was good. Poultry was firmer, being in fair local request and moderate supply. Game was lower and very dull under large offerings, which are fast getting out of condition. The mild weather keeps shippers out of the market, thus leaving all the stock to be taken by the local trade. Potatoes were dull, and green fruits were selling slowly in a retail way.

Rail freights were quiet at 40c for grain and

other fourth class to the lora, 45c to Boston and other New England points, and 35c to Montreal.

Loose meats were quoted at 10c and boxed meats were at 5c per 100 hs higher than grain.

were at 5c per 100 he higher than grain.

WOOL.

The Boston Shipping List Dec. 15 says:

The market for domestic wool has been steady and firm during the week, wish a fair demand, and the sales have been at full prices. There is no marked activity in the demand, and some houses complain of a comparatively quiet state of things, but the average sales add up a fair average, and there is a more confident tone to the market has for some four months past. There is no prospect, of any, material advance, particularly while the trade in manufactured goods is a unsatificationly, but we hold for a steady and first harvest for the balance of the season. The stock is becoming gradually reduced every week, and now appears to us a good sine to purchase while prices are comparatively low and there is a good assortment to select from.

Manuer & Avery. - of New York, resort an im-

Manger & Avery, of New York, report an im-proved demand for wool, and a stronger tone dur-ing this month. 'In former years it was usual to look for a dull market during the last six or eight weeks of the year, but latterly buyers have shaped their plans to take advantage of the "bargains" of the season, and the result has been that prices have ruled as good, if not better, than the succeeding months." The consumption of pure clothing wool has materially decreased during the past few years, but this loss has been offset by the gain in demand for worsted and delaine manufacture. The light surplus has several times excited a strong speculative movement, but any advance that has followed has not been long maintained.

Wooleas return as small a profit that there is no

that has followed has not been long maintained. Woolens return so small a profit that there is no room for an advance in wool without impairing the capital of the consumers.

At the London auctions, which closed resterday, Australian clothing wools were in fair demand. Cape declined, and combing grades of colonial wools were strong. The clip in Australia will be later and smaller than usual, and there will be less choice free wool to export.

less choice free wool to export.

GOODS RECRIVED

at Chicago Customs Dec. 20: Field, Leiter & Co.,

27 cases dry goods; the Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company, 112 boxes tin plate; Burley & Tyrrell, 14 pkgs earthenware: David Wylie, 10 drams canstic sods; Fowler Brothers, 79 sacks salt; Enwright, Kelly & Coleman, 1 quarter-case whisky. Amount collected, \$2,084.01.

PROVISIONS.

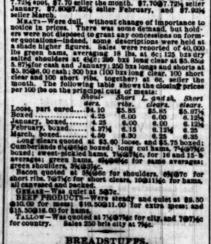
HOG PRODUCTS—Were again rather quiet, and on

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were again rather quiet, and on the leading speculative articles prices ruled lower. Receipts of begs were fully an large as the misarable condition of the country roads would reasonably admit of, and the weather was too warm for packers to cut hogs. except they had chil-room to spare, and as most of them had not calculated that ice would be necessary at this season of the year, the majority were without his necessary commodity, and therefore refrained from killing hogs. The demand for any and all descriptions was comparatively small, while offerings, for future especially, were outle fair, hence the lower range of quotations established. Shispments for the preceding four days are very large, aggregating 1,836 bris of pork, about 14,000 tes of lard, and 12,278,981 hos of out meats,—certainly a very liberal showing when attendant circumstances are considered.

Mass Poark—A fair business was transacted in the January and February futures, and a very light business for spot delivery. Prices ruled weak but rather steady, closing tame at a decline of 10c per bri. Sales were reported of 100 bris seller March at \$12, 1562; 20. Total, 28,600 bris. The market closed tame at \$11.35 for regular seller the mosti; \$11.756
\$11.50 for new do: \$11.8016; 20.51.295; 20.10.205.

LARD—Ruled quiet and easier, closing about 5c per 100 lbs lower. Sales were reported of 500 tos cash at \$7.7047.724; \$00 tos seller February at \$7.7047.724; \$00 tos seller February at \$7.7047.724; \$00 tos seller February at \$7.7047.725; solor, \$2.70 seller the month. \$7.7047.725, seller January \$7.8047.825 seller February, and \$7.924 seller January \$7.8047.825 seller February, and \$7.924 seller January \$7.8047.825 seller February, and \$7.924 seller January, \$7.8047.825 seller February, and \$7.924 seller January, \$7.8047.825 seller February, and \$7.924 seller January, \$7.8047.825 seller Sebruary, and \$7.924 seller January, \$7.8047.825 seller Sebruary, and \$7.924 seller January, \$7.8047.825 seller Sebruary, and \$7.924 seller Januar



BREADSTUFFS. BRRADSTUFFS.

TLOUB—Wes quiet, the orders being small and chiefly from local dealers, who took a few broken lots of the better grades. Shipping extras were west. Sales were reported of 225 bris winters on private terms; 75 bris spring extras at 85.75; 25 bris at 86.00; 30 bris do patent at 97.50; 175 bris on private terms; 200 bags Nebrashs at \$5.00; 160 bris superfuses at \$2.024. Total, 650 bris. The market closed at the following range of prions: Choice to favorite brands of winters, 85.5048.25; choice to fine spring, 85.0068.00; fair to good spring, 85.7563.25; low spring, 85.0068.25; choice to fine spring, 85.0068.20; choice to face pring, 85.0068.20; choice to face prings, 85.0068.20; choice to face planes Minassota springs, 85.7563.50; choice to face Minassota springs, 85.75 87.00@9.00; low grade, \$2.625@3.75; rye, \$3.25@3.40; buckwheat, 85.35@5.50.

Bran-Was in moderate request and steady, sales of 30 tons at \$11.25 on track. WHEAT-Was fairly active for the futures, and

COPPRE—BOLLOMS, 90.
SHERT JINO-SC. 24, 32-10c rates; Russia Iron, Nos.
SHERT JINO-NO. 24, 32-10c rates; Russia Iron, Nos.
to 12, 134-6; American planished A, 11c; B, 94-6;
sivanized iron, No. 28, 14c, with discount of 35 per

LIVE STOCK.

half-dozen exceptions, as also were sheeted at over \$4.50. The market closed as it opened, quiet and easy. QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers wellghing 1.500 lbs and upwards.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat. well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, welghing 1.300 to 1.500 lbs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weight 1.500 to 1.500 lbs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weight 1.50 to 1.500 lbs.

Ing 1.60 to 1.20 lbs. 1.50 lbs. 1.50

BY TELEGRAPH.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of

FOREIGN CITIES.

....11,293 75,02511,839 192,198

.... 778 2.083 508 2,179 1,575 1.735

2,857 5,997

Total

Total.....

WHEAT—Was fairly active for the futures, and prices were somewhat irregular, though the range was not very wide, and as the close it was 146 lower than Wednesday. At the opening prices were considerable higher them at Wednesday eclosing, operators being lower than Wednesday. At the opening prices were considerable higher them at Wednesday's closing, operators being lower than the same weakness, and the shorts being liberal buyers. New York was also firm early, but later showed some weakness, and the feeling here became heavy in consequence. The receipts were about 40 cars less than the day previous which also influenced the market early, that did not prevent a considerable falling off later, as in pressure to sell increased. The chief business was a the January future, which sold early at \$1.094, then became very heavy and declined to \$1.094, closing at that. Seller February sold fairly at \$1.094, included than nominal at \$1.094, seller the month was little batter than nominal at \$1.094, seller the month was little batter than nominal at \$1.094, seller the month was little batter than nominal at \$1.094, seller the month was little batter than 161, seller \$1.094, then became very heavy and declined to \$1.094, sold by \$1.094, so

on track. Total sales, 58,100 bu.

Hand Warsz-Was steady but quiet. Sales were 800 bu No. I Minaesota at \$1.1161.116. No. 2 and sample CORN.—Was cuite irregular, being higher early, but then weakening, and closing \$6, to wer on cash No. 2 or seller. December. but the deferred futures were steadier. The firmness in the wheat market at the opening, and the light receipts, caused a strong market early in the session; but later there was hardly any demand for the cash property or seller the month, and prices after fluctuating somewhat fell off \$26 from the highest point of the day, and closed weak. The "seare" on the part of the shorts during the pastday or two seems to have led to a pretty general settling up, and now there are apparently more sellers than buyers. Seller January openated to \$360. and closed at \$250. Seller Handley openated to \$450. and closed at \$250. Seller Fabruary was quiet at \$1364. and closed at \$450. Seller May was offered freely. but generally held above the visws of buyers. Sales were at \$4564450. closed at \$450. Seller May was offered freely. but generally held above the visws of buyers. Sales were at \$456450. Seller May was offered freely. but generally held above the visws of buyers. Sales were at \$456450. Cash Seller May was offered freely. but generally held above the visws of buyers. Sales were at \$456450. Seller May was offered freely. but generally held above the visws of buyers. Sales were at \$456450. Cash Seller May was offered freely. but generally held above the visws of buyers. Sales were at \$456450. Seller May was offered freely. The seller May was offered freely seller may at \$2560. Seller May was offered freely and the seller May was offered to the seller were early. The light supply of \$70. 2 makes futures outet, and few sales were made yesterday. Car lots were wasted to put in a vessel, and receipts in houses conveniently located for loading, commanded a slight premium

bu No. 2 at 56c; 400 bu by sample at 55c. Total, 1,600 bu.

BARLEY—Was moderately active and firmer. The receipts were fair, but there was considerable doing facash, especially feed, and the shipments and quantity inspected out were larger. The exports from New York were over 22,000 bu, and the local demand for low grades to fill exporters orders was good. The trading in futures was confined to January and February the demand being principally from shorts. January and 8-bruary and 18-bruary at 59-96 59-9c, closing at the Inside. Cash was in fair request at 59-9c, coting at the Inside. Cash was in fair request at 59-9c, extra No. 3 at 42c, and No. 3 at 30c. Feed was active and france, selling chieffs at 37-9c, which was the closing prical were no better than the graded No. 2 at 58-9c; 80 bu extra No. 5 at 42c; 1,200 bu No. 2 at 58-9c; 80 bu extra No. 5 at 42c; 1,200 bu No. 2 at 58-9c; 80 bu extra No. 5 at 42c; 1,200 bu No. 2 at 58-9c; 80 bu extra No. 5 at 42c; 1,200 bu No. 2 at 58-9c; 80 bu extra No. 5 at 49-68-5 delivered. Total, 54,600 bu First Call.

and 4,800 bu do at 40985c delivered. Total, 34,600 bu. First Call..

Wheat sales—125,000 bu at \$1.03% for January and \$1.0946 to February.

Mess pork—500 brisseller February at \$11.024@11.95.

Lard—730 tos at \$7.8027.82½ for February.

Mess pork was steady, with sales of \$2.50 bris at \$11.80611.85 for January, \$11.95 for February, and \$12.12½ for March.

Lard was steady. Sales: 1,000 tes at \$7.82½ seller February. ebruary. Long clears—50 boxes seller January at 5%c. Wheat was in moderate demand and firmer. January old at \$1.03\cdot{\text{\text{0.08}}}\text{\text{0.08}

February angulet and unchanged, closing easy at 44% 456 for the month. 425604256 for January, 42c for February, and 4356 for May.
Oats were quiet at 24% for December and 2436 for

January.

Mess pork was quiet and steady at \$11.80%11.82% for January. \$11.95%11.97% for February, and \$12.12%% 12.15 for March. Sales 250 bris seller January at \$11.80. Lard was steady at \$7.72%%7.75 for January; \$7.82% 67.85 for February, and \$7.92%67.95 for March. Sales 250 tos seller February. GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.0262.12.

BROOM CORN—Was quiet and steady. Small order business is fair, but few large sales have been made lately. The receipts continue liberal. Following are the quotations for broom-corn sold from store (consigned corn is quoted see under these figures): Choice green burl. 687c; red-tipped medium ds. 563/6c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 55/68c; red-tipped do, 45/635/c; green covers and inside, 45/635; stalk braid, 45/68c; red-and inserior brush, 46/46c; crooked, 364/66c. BUTTER—There was no very pronounced change in the butter market. The demand for good to choice qualities about keeps pace with the supply, but of the poorer gradel there is a considerable surplus. Prices were easy for all descriptions. We quote: Fancy creamery, 30431c; good to choice grades, 20625c; medium.

BAGGING—Remains mactive and unchanged. The following quotations are furnised: Stark, 24c; Brigh-ton A, 23/5c; Lewiston, 21/5c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 19/5c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 19@15c; gun-nies, singles, 18/14/5c; do, double, 28/24/5c. CHERSE—Prices were fully sustained. There was not much life in trade, buyers still declining to order in advance of current needs. We quote good to best factory grades at 11/5@12/5c, and poor to fair grades at 6@10c. factory grades at 114@125c, and poor to fair grades at 6010c.

COAL—Prices were nominally unchanged. There was a light demand at the following quotations: Lackawanna, large egg. \$6.5006.75; do nut and range, and small egg. \$6.7507.0; Piedmont, \$7.50; Blossburg, \$6.006.50; Briar Hill, \$5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, \$4.50 & Corresponded on the control of th

раскеть being afraid to continue operations except in a restricted way. Sales were at \$4.004.15 for common to choice grades.

No. As. Price No. 4s. Price No. 4s. Price. \$7.3.034.06 for 54.3.034.06 for 55.3.034.06 for 55.3.034.06 for 55.3.034.06 for 56.3.034.15 for 57.3.034.15 for 57.3 100 lbs for poor to choice grades: sales mostly at \$3.25

@4.00.

NEW YORK.

1.500 lbs., same time last weeker, and the uniooked-for failure. for a large amount, of Mr. Simon Moses, slaughterer and beef salessman, were among the inducates operating signise trade; four carloads, and in the properating signise trade; four carloads, and in the last weeker in the properation of the prop

for live; \$4.4064. 80 per 100 lbs. with four car-loads at \$4.50.

\$7. LOUIS.

\$7. LOUIS.

\$7. LOUIS.

\$7. LOUIS.

\$8. 50. Hoes.—Easier but not quotably lower; slow: light, \$3.6063.75; packing, \$3.8064.00; butchers to fancy, \$4.0064, 10; receipts, 4,100.

\$8. 60. Louis week; only a moderate demand; fair to extra heavy steers, \$5.20; prime to choice native shipping steers, \$4.7565.00; good to choice native shipping steers, \$4.5564.50; fair to choice butchers; \$3.2564.00; for local control of texans, \$3.2064.00; good grass Texans, \$3.0068.50; receipts, 800.

\$8.8287.Dull and unchanged; good to choice, \$3.6564.00; and the steers of the steers 4. 25; receipts, 1,100.

BUFFALO, Dec. 20.—Carrix-Receipts. 340; total for the week, 8,058; no sales; fresh arrivals consigned through, six care mosold.

SHEEF AND LANIS-Receipts. 500: total for the week, 12,100; orices nominally unchanged; 9 care unsold.

HOGS—Receipts. 2, 100; total for the week, 16,500; market frmer, owing to sotal for the week, 16,500; market frmer, owing to sotal for the week, 16,500; market frmer, owing to sotal for the week, 16,500; total for the week, 12,500; total for considerable for the week, 16,500; market frmer, owing to sotal for the week, 16,500; market frmer, owing to a light supply; demand light; to considerable for the week, 100 considerab

of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 20s 6d. Arrivals off coss: for orders—Wheat small. On passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and direct ports—Wheat and flour, 1.124,000 qrs; form, 536,000 qrs.

Suscial Dispatch to The Chicago Tributas.
Liverpool., Dec. 20—11 a. m.—Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s; spring, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 4d; white, No. 1, 12s 11d; No. 2, 12s 7d; clab, No. 1, 13s 2d; No. 2, 12s 10d. Corn—New, 20s 3d; old, 20s 3d6 30a.

No. 1, 13s 2d; No. 2, 12s 10d. Corn—New, 2se 3d; 6m, 22s 3d; 30s.

Provisions—Pork, 58s. Lard, 42s 9d.

Liverpool., Dec. 20—Latest.—Corros—Market dull; 67-16865d; falcs 7,000 laies; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 5,000.

Brandsturys—Wheat—California white, 12s 7d; 12s 1d; club, 12s 10d; 13s 2d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western 1d; club, 12s 10d; 13s 2d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western 1se 4d; 10s 11d; winter, 11s; 11s; 18 6d. Flour— 11d; crub, 12s 103913s 2d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s 4d@10s 11d; winter, 11s@11s 6d. Flour-Extra New York, 23s. Corn-Western mixed, 23s 9d. G30s; new, 29s 3d. Oats-American, 3s. Barley-American, 3s 6d. Peas-Canadian, 3s 9d. CLOVER SEED-American, 45650s.

PROVISIONS-Moss pork, 56s. Prime mess beef, 56s 6d. Lard-American, 42s 6d. Bacon-Long clear, 54s; short clear, 85s.

60. Lard—American, 428 60. Bacon—Long ci short clear, 85s. Chekas—American, 64s. Tallow—American, 40s. Petroleum—Spirits, 7s 3d; refined, 11s 6d. Linsego Ott—20s 6d. Resus—Common, 5s 3da5s 6d; pale, 13s. LONDON, Dec. 20.-PRIBOLEUM-Refined, 118 3de

ANTWERP, Dec. 20. -PETROLEUM-838 64. AMERICAN CITIES.

SHERT JRON-No. 24, 52-10c rates; Russia iron. Nos. to 12, 134c; American planished A. 11c; B. 94c; caivanized iron, No. 28, 14c, with discount of 35 per cent.

BAR JRON-Common, \$2.00.

Wirk-Nos. 1 to 4, 9c; 5 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 1156c; 13 and 14, 125c; 15 and 18, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 10c; 10, 10c; 20, 20c. Discount of 35 per cent. Fence wire.

**Aill.S-Were quiet at \$2.60 rates, net.

OILS-Nothing new of ir portance transpired in connection with the oil market. There was a fair demand for most kinds, and a pretty steady set of prices. Following are the current quotations: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 149c; collilinois legal test, 50 deg., 194c; headilght, 175 deg. test, 235c; Michiran legal test. 275de; kest, 149c; collilinois legal test, 50 deg., 194c; headilght, 175 deg. test, 235c; Michiran legal test., 275de; kest, 149c; collilinois legal test, 50 deg., 196c; kest, 149c; collilinois legal test, 50 deg., 196c; kest, 196c; collidinois legal test, 50 deg., 196c; kest, 196c; collidinois legal test, 50 deg., 196c; kest, 196c; collidinois legal test, 50 deg., 196c; kinier, 26c; catra winter lard old. 75c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 60c; linseed, 7sw, 58c; boiled, 61c; kinier, 26c; catra winter lard old. 75c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 60c; linseed, 7sw, 58c; boiled, 61c; collidinois ty, 16c; gasoline, 6edodorized, 78 deg., 18c; gasoline, 6edodorized, 18c; gasoline, 6edodorized, 78 deg., 18c; gasoline, 6edodorized, 18c AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Dec. 20.—Guars—Wheat moderately ettive for early delivery, chiedy for export, opening a shade higher, but leaving of in most instances barely steady: option business tame at the close; quoted depressed and a triffe lower under freer offerings: 14,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee spring at \$1.30; 52,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring at \$1.30; 52,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at \$1.315,01,000 bu No. 3 Chicago spring at \$1.325,000 bu No. 3 Chicago spring at \$1.326, closing No. 2 Northern spring December option at \$1.33 @1.30; do Jannary, \$1.33\(\text{\text medium, 48:a48c; good do, 48:a58c; fine, 532:8c; finest, 60:a62c; choice, 88:a78c; choices, 88:a88c; fancy, \$1.00g1.10.

Imprintal—Common, 28:a30c; good do, 33:a88c; medium, 38:a40c; good do, 43:a45c; fine, 48:a50c; finest, 53:a55c; choice, 63:a68c; choicest, 70:a76c.

Young Hyson—Common, 25:a23c; good do, 30:a3sc; medium, 38:a40c; good do, 43:a45c; fine, 48:a50c; finest, 53:a58c; choice, 63:a68c; choicest, 88:a93c.

Jaran—Common, 24:a28c; good common, 30:a32c; medium, 38:a50c; choicest, 88:a50c; dod common, 30:a32c; medium, 38:a50c; choicest, 88:a50c; dodd, 88:a50c; dodd,

40c asked.

Provisions—Mess pork moderately sought for early delivery at easier rates; sales of 150 bris new on private terms; quoted at \$12.90a lb. 12½ for uninspected and inspected; other kinds dull and unsettled; for forward delivery, Western mess dull, with December option quoted at \$12.75 bid; January, \$12.75 bid; February, \$12.75 March, \$12.00@13.10; with no sales reported. Cut meats in moderate demand, and quoted about steady, Bacons old for Western delivery to the extent of 200 bas long-clear for prompt delivery at \$5.85. Western steam lard less sought for early delivery, and quoted weaker in price; sales of \$70 tcs new at \$8.12\%68.15; for forward delivery, less activa, with December option quoted at \$8.17\%68.20; January, \$8.20\%68.22\%5; boto December at \$8.17\%68.20; January, \$8.20\%68.25\%5; boto December at \$8.17\%68.20; 2.250 tcs January at \$8.22\%68.35; 2.500 tcs March at \$8.42\%68.42\%68.20; as \$5.2500 tcs March at \$8.42\%68.40\%6

for the Continent somewhat weaker and irregular; chartering business tamer; for Liverpool, room for grain swoted at 8d per bu.

chartering business tamer; for Liverpool, room for grain auoted at 8d per bu.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 20.—Cotton—Steady; 1146; 1136; fatures steady; December, 11.14611.16c; Janusry, 11.16611.17c; Pebruary, 11.27c; March, 11.38c; April, 11.48ci 11.48c; May, 11.60341.61c; June, 11.72 611.73c; July, 11.77611.78c; August, 11.38c; 11.85c. Floure—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 8,000 bris Rye Sour steady; 83.7564.53.

Ooss. Maxl.—Quiet and unchanged.

Grains—Wheat Irradiar and unsettled; receipts, 52.000 bu; No. 3 Milwankee, \$1.35c; No. 2 Chicago, 61.32c; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.34c; No. 2, 51.33c; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.34c; No. 2, 51.33c; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.34c; No. 2 Chicago, 61.33c; No. 2 Wilwankee, \$1.34c; No. 2 Chicago, 61.33c; No. 2 Wilwankee, \$1.34c; No. 2 Chicago, 61.33c; Total. 2.857 5.997 1.022
CATTLE—No important change was observable in the general characteristics of the cattle market. There was a moderate supply and a moderate demand at substantially the prices current on the preceding days of the week. Butchers' stuff continues very dull, and with anything like the usual supply of hose descriptions holders would have found it impossible to realize at even the low prices previously ruling. The range of prices was \$1.7565.80, with most of the trading at \$3.5024.50. There were fewer choice droves than on the preceding days of the week, and, with perhaps a half-dozen exceptions, no sales were effected at over \$4.50. The market closed as it opened, quiet and easy.

QUOTATIONS.

SSSSOC.

"ETHOLEUM—Quiet but steady; orace, so; renned, 1346.

TALLOW—7146.
SPIRITS OF FURPENTINE—32546.

EGGS—Western, 226/256.
PROVISIONS—PORK—Market dull; mess, \$12.856.
13.125. Boef quiet. Western long clear middles quiet but firm, 65-c. Lard—Market dull; prime steam, 48, 15 but firm, 65-c. Lard—Market dull; prime steam, 48, 15 but firm, 65-c.

Quiet but firm, 65c. Lard-Market \$8.15. BUTTER-Quiet and unchanged. CHEESE-Unchanged. WHISKY-Quiet at \$1.10.

WHISEY-Quiet at \$1.10.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 32. - FLOUE-Quiet, steady, and unchanged.

GRAIN-Wheat-Western firmer and higher; No. 2
Western winter red, spot and December, \$1.42%;
January, \$1.43; February, \$1.45%. Corn-Western active, strong, and higher; old Western mixed, spot and December, 62%; isnuary, 61%; February, 81%.

and December, 68%; new Western mixed, spot and December, 62%; January, 61½; February, 61½c; Western skeamer, 54½c. Outs quiet and easier; Western white, 35%; 50c. Hive dull at 68%; 65c. Hav—Steady and unchanged.

Provisions—Round lots nominal; order trade dull and easier. Pork, \$13.50. Bulk meant—Packed shoulders, 55c. Clear rb 3 does, 76%; C. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c; Clear rb 3 does, 7

buyers.

Chig. 16:2046:
Watsa Y - Jirmer but quiet at \$1 11.
KERRIFFA- Flour. 3. 100 bris; wheat. 16. 000 bu; corn.
107. 000 bu; oats. 3. 500 bu; corn. 53, 000 bu.

107,000 bu: osts. 3, 300 bu.

SHIPARNTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu: corn. 53,000 bu.

TOLEDO,

TOLEDO,

O. Dec. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat steady: No. 3 white Wabash, \$1.28; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.314; extra do \$1.30%; samber Michigan, spot and December, \$1.30%; January, \$1.23%; No. 1 red winter, \$1.32; No. 3 do, spot. \$1.289%; January, \$1.29%; February, \$1.31; No. 3 do, \$1.13%; rejected Wabash, \$1.02; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan, \$1.274. No. 2 spring, \$1.124. Oct. 1 Dayton & Michigan, \$1.274. No. 2 spring, \$1.124. Oct. May, \$4.70c; new spot and December, 49c; new spot and December, 49c; new spot and December, 49c; new spot. May, 47.0c; new spot and December, 49c; new spot. May, 47.0c; new spot and December, 49c; new \$4.70. CLOVER—Mammoth, \$4.80; prime, \$4.70. Mos.—Held at \$4.5064.55, dividing on 175 Bs; \$4.45. Oct. No. 2 by the spot of the spot

railabalrail. Fa. Dec. 20.—PLOUE — Steady.
supers, & LOU extra, & S. Ou; Minnesota family, & S. 756
6.25.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer;
and, 60.5; steam, 5363-54c; yellow, 65607c; mixed. 646
646.
GRAIN—Western Louchanged.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.
RUTTERS—Western Locarye. 23625c.
EGGS—Steady and unchanged.
WHISKY—\$1.11.
RECEITERS—Unchanged.
WHISKY—\$1.11.
RECEITERS—Unchanged.
TRESELTS—Unchanged.
WHISKY—\$1.11.
CINCINNATI.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 10,0000u: corn, 122,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. O., Dec. 20.—COFTON—Quist; 10%c.
FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; red. \$1.15@1.23.
Corn—Detmand fair and market firm; 39.840c. Oats—Market dui! add porices a shade lower; 28.932c. Rye dui: 62.504c. Barley dui and nomipul.
62.504c. Barley dui and nomipul.
83.504b. 75. Buik meats dui! steam, \$7.80; Rettle.
83.504b. 75. Buik meats dui! 64.75@6.20, \$5.756; Rettle.
83.504b. 75. Buik meats dui! 64.75@6.20, \$5.756; Responguisted and unchanged.
Green meats quiet but firm; shoulders, \$4.00; sides,
WHISKY—Steady; fair damand; \$1.65.
BUTTER—Duil and unchanged.
Linnaki Oil—58c.
Hoss-Quiet and unchanged; receipts, \$,285; shipmonts, 530.

ments, 500.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. L rade. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,300 bris; wheat, 19,000 bu; corn. 45,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rge, 1,000 bu; barley, 4,000

45,000 bu; oata, 1,000 bu; res. 1,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 20. - Floure, Quiet and unchanged.

Grain - Wheat unsettled; opened by higher; closed fruit No. 1 Milwaukee hard. 61.115; 18 lighter; closed fruit No. 1 Milwaukee hard. 61.115; 18 losed before, 11.15; No. 2, 51.085; January, 81.085; Bebruary, 81.085; No. 3 Milwaukee, 81.03; Correlation, No. 2, 45c. Oats drmer; No. 2, 245(245); E. Rye quiet; No. 2, 65c. Barley fruit No. 2, 287(245); E. Rye quiet; No. 1, 53c. Barley fruit No. 2, 287(245); E. Rye quiet; No. 1, 53c. Barley fruit No. 2, 287(245); E. Rye quiet; No. 1, 53c. Barley fruit No. 2, 287(245); E. Rye quiet; No. 1, 53c. Barley fruit No. 2, 287(245); E. Rye quiet; No. 1, 53c. Barley fruit No. 2, 287(245); E. Rye quiet; No. 1, 53c. Barley fruit No. 2, 287(245); E. Rye quiet; No. 1, 53c. Barley fruit No. 2, 200 bu.

Shitsmants—Flour, 13,000 brits; wheat, 102,000 bu.

Shitsmants—Flour, 13,000 brits; wheat, 50,000 bu.

Shitsmants—Flour, 13,000 britsmants—Flour, 10.000 bu.

Shitsmants—Flour, 13,000 britsmants—Flour, 10.000 bu.

Shitsmants—Flour, 13,000 britsmants—Flour, 10.000 bu.

Shitsma

Rest unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

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LOUISVILLE.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Whest—Market dull; red. \$1.2561.27: smber and white. \$1.2561.30. Corn—Market dull; white,
\$5c: mixed, 4ic. Rye—Market dull; 65c. Oats—Market dull; white. 35c: mixed, 32c.

Provisions—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firmer; \$1.05.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Liverroot, Dec. 20.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 678; Western, 558. Bacon—Cumberlands, 38s; short ribs, 38s; long clear, 34s; short clear, 35s; shoulders, 31s ed; hama, 40s. Lard, 42s ed. Prime mess beet, 68s; India mess beet, 93s; extra India mess, 113s. Cheese, 64s. Tallow, 40s.

London, Dec. 20.—Liverpool—Wheat Symer, and held higher. Corn, 30s. Mark Lane—Cargoes off coast—Wheat rather easier; fair average a merican mixed, 20s ed. Cargoes on passage—Wheat strong. Corn a shade dearer. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for prompt shipment during the present and following month, 50s ed@51s. Fair average quality Waisky—Firmer; \$1.05.

INDIANAPOLIS.

dull: sales of 1,000 bu Canada at 80c on track. Rye to

higher.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat unchanged.

Corn quiet; No. 2 Toledo, 602.

PEORIA, Dec. 20.—Highwings—Steady at \$1.000.

1.05; sales 50 bris at \$1.054. COTTON.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Dec. 20.—COTTON — Easy; mid-line, 10%c; net receipts, \$.002 bales; gross receipts, \$.002; sales, \$022; coastwise, 2,757.

MOSILE, Dec. 20.—COTTON—Quiet and steady; mid-diling, 10%c; net receipts, 1,516 bales; sales, \$.000; coastwise, 2,002.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 20.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10%c; net receipts, 4,141 belies; sales, 1,000; to Grass Britain, 912.

SAYARNAH, Dec. 20.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10%c; net receipts, 4,993 bales; gross receipts, 5,322; sales, 10,200.

DRY GOODS.

New York, Dec. 29.—Business continues light with package houses, and jobbing trade quiet; cotton goods steady and unchanged; prints very quiet in first hands; glughams inactive, but firm; woolen goods for men's wear less active, but agents are making large deliveries to clothing trade on account of orders.

PETROLEUM. PETROLEUM.

O., Dec. 20.—Petroleus—Market
unchanged; standard white. 110 test, 115ec.

Pitrsburg. Dec. 20.—Petroleus—Duil; crude,
\$2.00 at Parker's; refined, 13c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Dec. 20. SPIRITS TURPANTING

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS AT TOLEDO.

Totedo Riade. Dec. 13.

Navipation has entirely closed, and all the vessels here have gone into winter quarters. They are scattered all along the river, up Swan Creek, and in the bayon, at the stave dock on the East Side, and at the C. &. T. dock and Bailey's ship-yard, on this side. Messrs. Stevens & Co. furnish the following list of vessels that will remain here during the winter:

during the winter:
United States boats—Star Hayes soow Uncle Sam—2.
Propediers—W. T. Graves, Lowell, hundred Sam—2.
Steamers—Chief-Justice Waite, Ruly, Morning Steamers Chief-Justice Waite, Ruby, Morning Star-3.
Schoouers—J. E. Balley, H. W. Hoag, D. G. Fort, T. J. Dunstord, S. D. Hungerford, Matze, Lyman Caser, St. Feter. Telegraph, Minam Bed.—Wabash, E. R. Williams, Orphan Boy, Manmer Valley, George W. Davis, F. L. Wells, Nevada, Mary Copeley, Atmosphers, Stafford, Bay Sexeda, Mary Copeley, Atmosphers, Stafford, Bay State, Josephine, Conseau—E. Relley, H. C. Fletcher, Nettle—B. E. P. Godel, Mary Barter, City, Harvest, Marine City—T. Tugs—Mary Green, George R. Hand, Syracuse, J. R. Stevens, Mope, William Rooney, Thompson Bost, Farragut, Col. Davis, A. Andrews, Jr., M. D. Carmaton, B. W. Rice—12, Total, 59.

THE MAGELLAN ONCE MORE Milicaukee Sentinel, Dec. 20. Capt. J. Harrington, of the schr C. P. Minch, is Capt. J. Harrington, of the schr C. P. Much. is out in a letter telling all he knows about the Magellan disastes. Simmered down, the Captain simply saw a schooner show her torchlight to a passing steamer, as she is in duty bound to do, on the night of the disaster, and in the morning tan vessel was not at her anchorage. He close his epistle thus: "I could not say positively that the vessel was the Magellan. All I know is that it was a full-sized canal schooner, and looked like. vessel was the Magellan. All I know is that it was a full-sized canal schooner, and looked like a Canadian sessel. I tried to read her name that afternoon with the glass, and could not do so." As it has already been clearly proven that the Magellan did not come to anchor, if at all until long after nightfall, the vessel he attempted to make out in the afternoon could not have been that craft. If a disaster had not occurred, it is doubtful whether the circumstance of the torchilgh, etc., would have recurred to Capt. Harrington.

Detroit Past and Tribune.

The effect of vessels carning a little money during the season closing is making itself feit in a better demand for floating property than has ex-isted for two, if not three, years. The prospect is certainly better for paying freights than at any certainly better for paying freights than at any time since the panic. Scott & Brown, ship brokers, of this city, report having inquires already for four or five steam and tow barges, and feel so encouraged at the demand setting in thus early that they do not propose to close their office this winter at all. Nothing but another cut-throat war on the part of the railroads, we believe, can prevent vessel property from appreciating, and that experience was too bitter to be repeated very soon. The labor strikes settled the fact that indocers cannot be made to pay dividends for the railroads any Larger, consequently freight by rail must henceforth pay the cost of transportation, and a little more.

The following table, showing the average season lake rates on wheat from Chicago to Buffalo, and the highest rate secured each season in the years

hamed, is from the Buffalo Commercial Advertis | Laured | L NAUTICAL NOTES.

The prop Depere was aground yesterday a mile southward of Ludington. She is probably off by this time....Capt. P. Smith is giving the schr Selkirk a \$5,000 rebuild at Cleveland... The ex-survey stmrs Search and Ada are to be sold at suction at Detroit on the 8th of January....The owners of the bark Red White and Blue contemplate conor the bark Red White and Blue contemplate con-verting her into a three-and-after this winter.... Among the vessels wintering at Sackett's Harbor are the schrs Nellie Wilder, A. J. Dewey, Typo, Itasca, and George G. Houghton...Capt. Charles Itasca, and George G. Houghton....Capt. Charles-Roach has agreed to release the schr F. B. Gardner from the beach at Lincolo Park for \$1,200, and is now at work on the job....The schre Newsbey, Naiad, and F. C. Leighton are receiving repairs in this port....Capt. Ben Eyster is at work on Busch & Brand's new river steamer....The insurance companies have settled with the owners of the carge on the lost schr Kate L. Bruce, and with Mr. Lindgren, who owned the vessels... Several vessels continue to run between this port and others on Lake Michigan, and the weather ontside during the present month has been uniformly others on Lake Michigan, and the weather outside during the present month has been uniformly better than that of November ... The Northern Transit Company's propearden City is being ironed and put in shape for winter navigation, and as soon as ready she will take the place of the Lawrence in the Ludington route. The Company intend to keep four boats in commission.... At Cleveland, on Friday last, the schr Charles Hinckley was sold at Marshal sale to Patrick Smith for \$2,025; and at Toledo, on Monday, the Cleveland steamer Moruing Star went for \$600. Two years ago the latter vessel sold for \$2,800, and since that time she has had \$900 or \$700 worth of repairs.

THE CONSTABLE QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Curcaso, Dec. 20.—The public ought to know how the Constable business is carried on in Checago. For myself I endeavor to waive, as far as possible, the undeniable right of "suing and being sued." But a short time ago I was obliged to compress a suit before a lattice of the Passa. being sucd." But a short time ago I was obliged to commence a suit before a Justice of the Peace. I got out my summons and offered it to the first Constable I met. The fee for service, as I know, was 50 cents and mileage, but the Constable demanded \$2. Knowing very well that they were all alike, I told him I would give him \$2 as soon as he served the summons on the defendant, whom I offered to point out immediately. He handed back the summons in disgust. Many if not all the Justices with at this violation of law, and actually give judgment for these fliegal fee because their own business depends largely on the good will of these Constables. The people in the country scan closely the fees charged by Justices and Constables, and will pay no illegal fees. But through the rush and hurry of business in a greateity, and the unwillinguess of some to have a dispute with a Constable, while multitudes of poor people do not know their rights, the most out-rageous extortion is practiced. Hence men elected to the office of Constable in the rural precinct leave the scanty pickings of their country district, and come in crowds to the city where they can practice these extortions with Impunity, and the Justices dare not interfere, but enter up judgment for their filegal fees.

What are the remedies?

Erst.—No man should allow himself to be size.

Justices dare not interfere, but enter up judgment for their illegal fees.

What are the remedies?

First.—No man should allow himself to be swindled by illegal charges.

Second.—The Justices cannot afford to have it publicly known that they have entered into a conspiracy with the Constables to swindle the people who bring them their business.

Third.—The attention of the Prosecuting Attorney, the Grand Jury, and the Governor ought to be called to this crying evil.

Correspondent.

A New Name for It.

San Francisco Bulletin.

A glass of intoxicating drink bears a multitude of names on ordinary days. But on election days, when the law enforces total abstinence, new names have to be manufactured by the grand army of the thirsty. On such days it has ordinarily been known as a "coffee-bear" or a "clove," but even those names have now become stale. Yesterday a thirsty elector walking along Market street stopped in front of a saloon whose door was a few inches ajar, and seeing some one peeping through the opening he said: "Say, friend, do you know where I can get some legs for a No. 6 stove!" "Yes," was the prompt reply, "right in here;" and the door flew open wide enough for the thirsty elector to slip inside. He was seen to emerge soon afterward stroking a primer mountaine.

11

RELIGI

Twentieth Anniver Prayer-Me

Dr. Harris Declines the Epis the Officers of St.

NOON PRAYEL of the noon prayer-meeting day by an extra hour of a dresses. The attendance we number of the seats in the globn V. Farwell led, and a form were about two dozen and others from abroad.

D. L. MOG

Mr. Farwell read the

Mr. Farwell read the foll Moody, who, he said, had perter of the meetings from To the Chicago. None Promer RN: I am reminded that wit twentieth annual I am not to be sion, as a rould like, I send go brethren that I have held swe for so many years past. Like I send go may years past. Like I send go may not be soon to b

made a few remarks. If said, who ought to be grate meeting it was himself. Horistian experience and he mentalities. Being a Christian experience and he mentalities. Being a Christify more for Christ than he has attendance at the solice The Young Men's Christoparer-meeting belonged prayer-meeting belonged They were not sectarian, much good had been done would come when there prayer-meeting in every it that the Lord had prospere every influence to make it every inneces to make future than it had been in MR. B. F. of an interest awakened the ameeting of the kind stars in New York City, a nus men of Chicago conceives union meeting, which the Cyrus Bentley, 112 Dearby 1857. In January, 1858-kind was established in the Church, then on the cornes Washington street, by pastor. Stil another similar organized in Trinity Eplacon Madison street, between meetings were partievery denomination in the sire for a general union proganization of a noon mee Church. An association with the corness to the second method of the corness of the

sire for a general union programization of a noon mee Church. An association with Cyrus Bentley as Freings, under the directions were the authors of the first manner of the first program of the first program of the first program of the first program of the month incoming were held regulation of the month the end of the month the back to the First Bautist Ctendance declined, and a commake an effort or rene recommended to move it First Prestyterian Church the meetings grew daily. Mon's Christian Association regularly, and after a showneeting and the latter, wance after this coalescent tween twelve and twenty the devout old Scotchmaheld the cross alone. In rented rooms in the Mewhere, in a room on the rented rooms in the where, in a room on the great interest and profi great interest and profit summer of the same year then a young man, who to urge upon the young the necessity of seeking a was this: "We do most in your thankoffering and continue his favor to you continue his favor to you future, but more abundant DR. EV said the Christian world called to the idea that the be among all nations preprayer. Young Men's Chaoon prayer-meetings

prayer. Young Men's Ch noon 'prayer-meetings' hittle to receiling public a worship, —that a large prust be in reverence, and thanksgiving, and that speculations might go to a skepticism destructiv a building-up of worship through the noon meeting power of prayer. There prayer. It was because who receive spiritual bene. Philip Phillips then sans THE RRY. spoke about the important of 1857 was peculiar, brotherly love—the spiritual from what had seen in meetings influenced and stitute of the spiritual sp brotherly love—the spir from what had seen in meetings influenced and a gatherings in the Mississi "I Give my life for II solo by Mr. Phillips.

The Rev. Mr. Post to young men of our for thanks for all that had a noon meeting. Many be they were now active the more closely to the the mercy, to be steadfast in the blessing of God would be seen to be steadfast in the blessing of God would be seen to be seen

we might exercise it for Prayer was offered by Prayer was offered by Spoke of the marvelous agement which God is children. The first sou was His promise that it Auother was the histor from the beginning. It day could not be found dant testimony of the strongest guarantee was Christ for us, and the int God within us. Both w Praying people should 10 rhope, but pray on, pe Mr. Cole said a few w those whose prayers had ahould trust in God. Drayers in His own good "What a friend we had The Rev. Dr. Willing after finding out how will cut what sort of a God wery strange, wicked, an

cut what sort of a God wery strange, wicked, an God. He loved as infinited His love all along the douet M. With prayin quently very much to be the hindrances to praye cherished something inc. God. Our prayers at the Bible were short, sleep on his knees, and we sleep in his hores, and we sleep on his knees, and we sleep in his hores, and we sleep in his hores, and we sleep on his knees, and we sleep in his knees, and we sle DR. I another Bishop. Dr. letter to the Commi "What is my duty?" a hard one. There were Episcopate, but there we and these were the heav following document he formation of the decision

VEWS.

Twentieth Anniversary of the Noon

Prayer-Meetings. B. Barris Declines the Episcopate-Resolutions of the Officers of St. James' Church.

NOON PRAYER-MEETING.

THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY
of the noon prayer-meeting was observed yesterday by an extra hour of song, prayer, and addresses. The attendance was very large, quite a
number of the seats in the gallery being occupied,
John V. Farwell led, and around him on the platform were about two dozen of the city clergymen
and others from abroad.

D. L. MOODY.

Mr. Farwell read the following letter from Mr.
Moody, who, he said, had been an earnest sup-

Mr. Parwell read the following letter from Mr. Moody, who, he said, had been an earnest supporter of the meetings from the first:

To the Chicago Noan Proper Meeting—Tran Burngus: I am reminded that with this month comes the wentieth anniversary of the noon prayer meeting of Chicago and as I am not to be with your meeting of Chicago and as I monto be with your meeting of Chicago and as I monto be with your meeting of Chicago and as I monto be with your meeting of the Chicago and the said of the property of the said o

of you for your fellowship in the Gospel from the first day mail now hings that stood out prominently in my life that I praise tood for is the privilege I have had of meeting with you in prayer in past years. These meetings have been a help and training for me that I now daily feel.

It is a subject for thankagiving that, though difficulmeetings have been a helo and training for me that I now daily feel.

It is a subject for thanksgiving that, though difficulties have sometimes risen which threatened at times to interfere with the continuance of these meetings. God has overruled them all, and still the band for daily united prayer has been maintained. As I have been permitted only occasionally to meet with you the last few years, it rejoiced my heart and made me thank God when I have seen the faces of those who, from the irst, have been with us there, and that so many of the old friends of the meeting are still living to testify there to the goodness of God.

I think of many who from this meeting have started newards fleaven, and my carnest wish is that this place may be to many as a fountain in a dry and thirsty land, and had many there may take the cup of salvation and with and three may take the cup of salvation and with a subject to the contract of the cup of salvation and with a subject may be the cup of salvation and with a subject may be the cup of salvation and with a subject may be subject to the cup of salvation and with a subject may be subject to the cup of salvation and with a subject may be subject to the cup of salvation and with a subject may be subject to the cup of salvation and with a subject may be subject to the cup of salvation and with a subject may be subject to the subjec

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

THE REY. DR. ROY
spoke about the importance of union. The revival
of 1857 was peculiar, because it originated in
brotherly love—the spirit of union. He knew
from what had seen in traveling that the moon
meetings inthenced and stimulated all the religious
gatherings in the Mississippi Valley.

"I Give my life for Thee" was followed by a
soloby Mr. Phillips.

The Rev. Mr. Post testified in behalf of the
young men of our foreign population, giving
thanks for all that had been done for them by the
noon meeting. Many had been converted, and
they were now active Christians. All should come
more closely to the throne of grace to obtain
mercy, to be steadfast and immovable. He appealed to those present to continue in prayer, for
the blessing of God would follow them.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Worrell.

THE REV. MR. EVEREST

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Worrell.

The Rev. MR. EVEREST

thought if anniversaries could only be made practical.—If the lesson taught could go into the churches,—they would do a world of good. One of the great means by which the noon meeting was made effective was brevity. That was what was needed in church meetings—life and brevity. They should carry away the thought that, however feeble before God the prayer was, it was the wonderful instrumentality that was placed under our touch through God that we might exercise it for His glory.

Prayer was offered by Mr. C. M. Morton.

THE REV. DR. SULLIVAN

spoke of the marvelous abundance of the encouragement which God provided for His practical children. The first source of this encouragement was His promise that He would shower prayer. Another was the history of the Church of Christ from the beginning. He affirmed that a solitary day could not be found which did not offer abundant testimony of the power of prayer. Our

from the beginning. He affirmed that a solitary day could not be found which did not offer abundant testimony of the power of prayer. Our strongest gnarantee was in the intercession of Christ for us, and the intercession of the Spirit of God within us. Both worked in perfect harmony. Praying people should not anate one jot of heart or hope, but pray on, persevere, and be fatthful. Mr. Cole said a few words of encouragement to those whose prayers had not been answered. They should trust in God. He would answer their prayers in His own good time.

"What a friend we have in Jesus" was sung. The Rev. Dr. Willing said the best thing to do, after finding out how much we needed, was to find cut what sort of a God we had. Some peoble had very strange, wicked, and harmini notions about dow. He loved us imfinitely, and had demonstrated His love all along the ages; and we could not donot it. With praying people there was frequently very much to be done by way of putting the hindrances to prayer out of the way. They cherished something in their hearts which offended God. Our prayers should be direct. Those of the Bible were short. He himself had gone to sleep on his knees, and when he woke up the man beside him was still praying.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Ransom, and a song by Philip Phillips, the benediction was pronounced.

DR. HARRIS.

referred to the Joint Committee on Streets and Alleys.

The same Committee, to whom was referred Ald, Gibert's resolution to reorganize the various departments of the City Government, reported that the Law Department had that matter under consideration, and was preparing ordinances reorganizing the different departments, and recommended that the resolution be referred to the Law Department. The report was concurred in.

On motion of Ald, Gibbert, the rules were suspended for the purpose of taking up an ordinance in regard to the

FOUNDATIONS OF WOODEN PAYEMENTS, recently reported by the Joint Committee on Streets and Alleys. A number of amendments was made, and the ordinance, as amended, was finally passed in the following shape:

SECTION 1. All wooden payements of streets, alleys, or public places, laid in the City of Chicago, said rest upon a foundation consisting of boards or blanks one to three inches in the less than eight inches wide, running crossway, and not more than six (6) feet apari, or upon a concrete foundation consisting of The new Diocess of Quincy will have to elect another Bishop. Dr. Harris has declined. His letter to the Committee was mailed Wednesday. "What is my duty?" was a serious question to answer, and the struggle to reach a con.l...dion was a hard one. There were reasons for accepting the Episcopate, but there were adverse considerations, and these were the heaviest, and prevailed. The following document had much induced in the formation of the decision of the Doctor:

ST. JAMES. HE WILL NOT ACCEPT.

formation of the decision of the Doctor:

ST. JAMES'.

At a late meeting of the Wardens and Vestrymen of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, and a certified copy, bearing the seal of the church, was sent to the Rev. Samuel S. Harris:

WHEREAS, At the late Convention of the Discess of Quines our beloved Rector, the Rev. Samuel S. Harris, D. D., was manimously elected the first Bishop of Said Plocese; and

WHEREAS. The question of the acceptance or declina-

tion of that high office by our said Rector is now pending and must soon be determined; and winguas, St. James' Church, theore, is a party largely interested in the determination of this question, and, as representing said church, we, the Wardens and Vestry, feel it incumbent upon us to give expression of our own view, and the unanimous sentiment of the church upon that question; therefore, be it Resolved, That, with a full and hearty appreciation of the high position of Bishop of the young and promising Diocese of Quincy, and of the eminent fines of our Rector to all that position with credit and honor to himself said with great and lasting benefit to the diocese as well as the Church at large, we are, nevertheless, fully and decidedly convinced that it is for the best interest of our church and city that our Rector decided in the convention of the convention of

FRANK MOULTON.

Butter and Egg Convention.

An incident of the Dairymen's Convention which closed its sessions at Uhileh's Hall yesterday, and in which Mr. Francis D. Moulton, whose connection with the Beecher case gave him considerable

in which Mr. Francis D. Moulton, whose connection with the Beecher case gave him considerable prominence, was concerned, has attracted considerable attention and caused a great deal of talk. During the morning session of Wednesday Mr. Wood, of Indiana, introduced into the Convention a free-trade resolution in regard to the sait tariff. Mr. Moulton, who is largely interested in importing sait, was present, having come on from New York for the purpose, and on seconding the resolution took occasion to say that he would make a speech in the evening on the subject, when he promised to handle the question without gloves.

THE EXPECTATION OF A SPEECH from Mr. Moulton served to draw a large audience, and the hall was well filled at the evening assion. Mr. Moulton was the first speaker, and started in on his task very well. But as he progressed it became painfully evident that something was wrong. He grew excited and bolsterous, began sentences which he did not conclude, and introduced into his speech a great deal of totally irrelevant matter. The andience soon noticed the change, and with great difficulty suppressed their laughter. In abort, there was a general impression that the speaker was either deuns or drugged, and it was a relief to all when he somewhat abruptly concluded his speech.

Yesterday morning Mr. Moulton took the plat-

brought on by exposure.

Mr. Ryan corroborated the statement of Mr. Webster in all particulars. He had never known Mr. Moulton the worse for liquor, and had always considered him a particularly temperate man. When he came upon the platform Ryan thought that he was suffering, but did not impute the disorder to drink. He never was more surprised in his life than he was at the incoherence of Mr. Moulton's speech, for he was usually clear-headed and quick in argument.

Mr. Moulton said that he was very sorry that an impression should have gone abroad that he was intexicated. The fact was that he was so sick that his head was affected, and he was sorry that he ever attempted to speak. If he had taken his friends' advice he would have zone to bed instead. He was aware that the story would in all probability be seized upon, magnified, and distorted, and hoped that the truth would be made known.

It is scarcely probable that he will be able to return home for a week at least, and his chances for a severe attack of fever are good. Mr. Webster will remain over for a few days until he sees how the case will terminate.

THE COUNCIL.

The Adjourned Meeting Last Evening.
An adjourned regular meeting of the Council was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, A. W.

Cook in the chair.

Ald. Sweeney moved to reconsider the vote by which the Committee on Fire and Water was di-

which the committee or File and Mark was reconsidered, and, on motion of the same Alderman,
the papers were recommitted.

The Committee on Finance recommended payment of the claim of L. D. Boone for \$300 for
damage done to his horse and buggy while driving

damage done to his horse and buggy while driving on South Clinton street. The report was laid over and published.

The same Committee recommended that the claim of W. W. Boyington and others, the architects employed two or three years ago to examine the Custom-House foundations, be not paid, but that the Sceretary of the Treasury be requested to settle the bill. The report was deferred and ordered published.

settle the bill. The report was deferred and ordered published.

The Committee on Schools made a report recommending the appointment of three appraisers to appraise the school property on Wahash avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.
The report was adopted, and Messre, J. D. Harrey, W. D. Kerfoot, and A. J. Averill were elected as such appraisers.

THE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIANY
made a report recommending the passage of an
ordinance amending the present ordinance regulating the speed of railroud trains within the city
limits so as to conform with the State law, which
allows passenger trains to run at the rate of tea
niles an hour, and freight trains six. The report
was deferred and ordered published.

The same Committee, who were requested to report to the Council whether it had a right to regulate by ordinance the size of wagon-tires, reported
that the Council had that right. The report was
referred to the Joint Committee on Streets and Alleys.

The same Committee, to whom was referred

stock from Chicago through the agency of eveners be extended to St. Louis on the same terms as at Chicago, and after deciding upon the proper division among the various St. Louis roads, the following additional agreement, which will throw further light on the doings of that memorable meeting, was adopted:

It is also agreed that in all other respects the agreement at cleveland. June 28, 1877, and the subsequent agreement made by the General Freight Agents at St. Louis, July 7, 1877, regarding the means for carrying such agreement into effect, shall remain in force. The Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Roads agree to the abova, with the understanding that the "eveners" charge is not to apply on any stock that is not manifested through by the Chicago & Alton or Illinois Central Railroads to New York and Boston. The Wabash Railway agrees to the eveners' arrangement from St. Louis, on the following terms: They are to have in a division of the St. Louis Roads have in the present division, and the same percentage as the Vandalia and I. & St. Louis Roads have in the present division, and the same percentage under any modification that may hereafter be made. They do not assent to paying any portion of rebates to eveners on stock shipped from any local or competing point in Ohio, Indians. or Illinois, excepting only East St. Louis), provided that a distinct understanding shall be had as to details relating to form of payment and other minor questions that may arise, and reserving to A. L. Hopkins, General Manager, the right to withdraw from the arrangement on giving thirty days notice to the parties interested in the St. Louis pool. The Ohio & Mississippi Railroad agree to the above with the followinglexcention, viz.: the "eveners" rebate will apply on stock by their line from East St. Louis only, and destined to Buffalo, Pittsang. Philadelphia, and New York, but from and to no other polyte.

The greetion as to rates on dressed beef and fresh meat was discussed by Mr. Rutter, of the New York Central, and Mr. Sar

New York Central, and Mr. sargeant of the Grand Trunk, but no. satisfactory agreement was made. Mr. Rutter wished to make the rate on dressed beef, etc., per 100 pounds, one and one-half times the rate on live-stock, to which Mr. Sargeant would not consent. The further discussion of this matter was the object of the mosting held in New York to-day.

THE WABASH. Special Dispatch to The Calcago Tribune.
QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 20.-Mr. Andrews, General Superintendent, Mr. Chappell, Division Superintendent at Springfield, and Mr. Dunn, Chief Engineer of the Wabash Railroad, arrived in this city to-day. It is reported upon good au-thority that they have decided to have the thority that they have decided to have the through passenger business of the road go by way of Quincy hereafter, instead of Hannibal, as at present. The existing arrangement, as is said, was made at the suggestion of Gen. Stevens, General Manager of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, who supposed it would prove beueficial to Hannibal. The Wabash people, it seems, have concluded that it is not to their interest to continue it, and will virtually say to Mr. Stevens that Hannibal has not the facilities for making the necessary transfers, and that Quincy has. At least this is the rumor prevalent in railroad circles.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL TAXES. Springrifild, Ill., Dec. 20.—The Illinois Central Railroad makes return to the State Auditor of its gross earnings for the six months ending Nov. 1, 1877, at \$2,522,953.83, 7 per cent of which—\$176,696.77—goes to the State Treasury in lieu of all taxes.

BRITISH CULUMBIA. VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 20.—The excitement over the quartz discoveries at Cariboo contin-ues unabated. Reports of new discoveries are constantly coming in. Business throughout the Province has received a great impetas, and extensive city improvements are projected.

THE BEE-KEEPERS' CONVENTION. Special Disposes to The Chicago Tribune.
ADRIAN, Mich., Dec. 20.—At yesterday's evening session of the Bee-Keepers' Convention a paper by Mrs. L. B. Baker, of Lansing, was read on the costume lady apiarists should adopt. The marketing of honey was discussed,

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1877.

1. O. Newman, of Chicago, Sealing. The wine-state of the control and state at inches in the state of the control and the cont

Satisfied that there was more in the remark than appeared on the surface, the Captain filled the rustic with oysters and plied him with whisky until the depth of his information was sounded. He rained his confidence, and the result was more than encouraging. The countryman designated a ward in New Haven where many voices for Jewell had been counted for English. This startling information was telegraphed to Collector Murphy, who quickly sens it back to the Chairman of the State Committee. A mandamus was issued, and the boxes were brought before the courts and opened. The frand was apparent. Over 200 Jewell votes had been chalked to English. The Republicans screamed with joy, Democracy hung its head, and the ornate Jewell was declared elected and inaugurated. The detectives returned home friumphapt, and Mr. Murphy paid their expenses out of his own pocket, well pleased with their labor. It had cost him \$7,000 in all, but Grant's Administration had been sustained, and the State of Connecticut had returned to the Republican fold.

Two or three years afterward Lieut. Col. Ryder, of the Seventh Regiment, asked Mr. Murphy's infinence toward securing a position in the Postal Department for his brother-in-law. a young Marylander, then just out of college. "I am going to Washington within a week of two," replied, the warm-hearted Irisannan," and shall be glad to do what I can for you. Meanwhile have the young man write out his application, send it to me, and I will present if at the Department. I think he will have no trouble in getting what he wants."

The document was drawn up and sent to the Collector. He arrived in Washington while Jewell was Postmaster-General. The next morning he called upon the Connecticut Apollo at the request of Mr. George Van Nort, who was making a casual visit, and made known his wishes.

"My dear sir, 'said the ex-Minister to Russia with the most courtly condescension, "do you really desire this appointment;"

"George Van Nort, who was making a casual visit, and made known his wishes.

"My de

He heard the story, and tarned his royal eye upon the applicant.

"How long have you known Collector Murphy, sir," he asked.

The young man trembled in awe. "I never saw him, sir, until last night," he answered.

"Come, no triding with me, sir. Speak the trath. How long have yos known Collector Murphy, sir!" repeated his postal majesty.

The young man qualled. "I never saw him but once, sir," he replied, "and that was last night at the Arlington. He told me to come and see you, and it would be all right."

Then pure reform lightning flashed from the eyes of the great political fledgeling, and the thunder of official integrity snook the windows.
"And Collector Murphy," he said, "asks me to appoint a man to office who is unknown to him. I am amazed. It is an outrageous request. It may have been done, sir, under my predecessor's administration, but it can never be done under mine. I never heard of such an outrage. For aught I know it may be part and parcel of some dark scheme to steal money from the Public Treasury."

The youth did hear, and shrank from the sight of the virtuous dignitary. More than that, the Collector heard, and went for the scalp of the

written them for a statement of their account.

'Nothing new," was what those in charge of the Central and German said yesterday.

A German presented his book at the State yesterday for the purpose of having his account verified in order that he might sell it. The man who burposed buying accompanied him. It called for \$702.50, one of the entries being \$700. The bank books showed that his balance was only \$62.50. The handwriting of the entry was not that of any one of the former employes. The depositor said he handed the money in, and somebody made the entry, but he finally consented to have the \$700 entry stricken off. There can be no doubt that he made it himself, or got some one to do it for him. for the purpose of speculation. Fortunately, the ones to whom he wanted to sell the book was sharp enough to demand a verification.

It may not be remembered that William Aldrich, Alexander Bishop, and Henry Decker, three of the Committee appointed by the depositors meeting at the Tabernacle, recommended the appointment of William F. Endicott as Receiver of the State. In view of the developments at the Central National, his failure to get the position was lucky for the creditors of the bank.

In the United States District Court Mark Kimball, who was appointed Provisional Assignee for Henry Greenebaum by Judge Blodgett, filed his bond. It is in the sum of \$20,000, and is signed by Jabes K. Botsford and Mark Kimball as suretices. It was approved. He took possession in the afternoon, and immediately set to work to schedule the assets and liabilities.

The report of Receiver Kilhan of the German American is not yet completed, and when there will be a dividend is still uncertain.

Receiver Turpin of the Fidelity still has on hand from \$12,000 to \$14,000 of the first dividend. It belongs to 3,400 depositors. Some of the accounts, however, are so annal that they probably never will be cailed for.

In the Fidelity Savings Bank case, Joseph Kirkland died a petition yesterday setting out that he was employed by the bank to pro

BURNED AT SEA. NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The steamer hunts-ville, Capt. Faircioth, from Savannah, Dec. 16, for New York, burned at sea Dec. 19. No lives lost. The crew was picked up by a pilot-boat and brought to this port.

AMUSEMENTS. HOOLEY'S THEATRE. HESS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY

This FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, the very successful and Charming Orers.

The Chimes of Normandy. Emelle Melville, Mrs. Seguin, Memrs. Castle, Tur-ner, Seguin, Morton, etc., in the cast. Saturday Matines, at 2p. m., the old favorite, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. Saturday evening, the last operatio performance will consist (by universal request) of THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY, the gem of the reper-Monday, Dec. 24 JOSEPH MURPHY, supported by Miss ANNIE WARD TIFFANY and the KERRY GOW COMBINATION. FARWELL HALL

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Children to Matinese, 25 cents.

DR. JOHN LORD Will give his Farewell Lecture in Chicago, Friday evening, Dec. 21. at the Historical Society's Hall, Dearborn av. and Outario-st. Subject: "MADAME DE MAINTENON—The Reign of Wolman in Society." MASKELL HALL

A meeting of St. Patrick's National Volunteers will be held at Maskell Hail, corner of Jackson and Despisions-stat. Monday night, Dec. 24. The meeting will be addressed by TMOMAS G. O'HARA. the grandson of Col. Thomas O'Hara, that fought for two years for the freedom of the dear, rich. green island, where we are so much happiness. He fought fit last battle in Limerick. T. G. O'Hara is since a second cessit of Dariel U'Connell. their interest in many halls in America; he never took up collections, but pold all his expenses with his own houses, hard earnings. Working up the point that he trusts in God, will turn out to be a luppy one for the millions of families of the generations of Ireland in the rich island across the sea. It would support SLOQ 000 H it was decided fair. Remember to come local Monday night at 7% o'Clock.

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GRAND FAIRY EXTRAVAGANZA AND SIMPSON & CO., Monday Evening, Dec. 24.

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This (Friday) Night, Grand Benedit of
M.R. D. H. HARKINS,
On which occasion he will appear, by special request
in Shakapeare's On which occasion he will appear, by special request, in Shakspeare's R. I.C. H. A. R. D. I.I.I. Duke of Gloster, Mr. Harkina, Sunday night, MET-AMORA. Matisses, Wednesdays and Saturdays; 2:50. Rext West-Rose Rytings. Box sheet open at 10 a. m.

COLISEUM. Mattnee To Day and This Evening. H. M. MARK-

It can be had with either "Harper's Weekly" or "Bazar" for \$7.50. With "Littell's Living Age," for \$14.50. SHELDON & COMPANY. New York.

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NOTHINGWORSE

THAN

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Rach number contains TRIKTY-TWO PAGES of reading, many fine Wood-est Illustrations, and one Concern PLATE. A beautiful Garden Magazine, printed on clerant paper, and full of information. In Agilia, and German. Price, 61,25 a year. Five copies, 85. Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 50 cents in page nevers; in clerant cloth covers, 84. Vick's Catalogue

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MATHEY with great assess by door, and on-door, and come or of the CAYLUS prompts can of all das-cont or of the cont or

The regimental headquarters and Companies B

des men and property-holders generally des across the Chicago River at Dearborn

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, opticism, 88 Madison street (Thinune Building), was at 8 a. m., 36 degrees; 10 a. m., 58, 12 m., 62, 3 p. m., 64; 7 p. m., 56. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30, 13; 7 p. m., 30, 20.

The City Treasurer paid out \$15,000 yesterday, f which sum \$5,000 was for interest on bonded est. The total amount paid out as interest upon be bonds which mature Jan. 1 is \$35,335. After londay such payment will cease in Chicago, and e made up to Jan. 24 in New York City.

Ex-Aid. J. H. Hildreth wishes it stated that, so ar as he knows, and he is confident that he is horoughly acquainted with the subject, no relative of his, near or remote, has been intermeddling a politics or acting as a broker for persons who rank to get offices from the County Board. A special meeting of the Caledonia Club was called for last evening, but for some reason very few responded. The meeting will be held to morrow evening in the church corner of Sangamon and Adams streets, and the particular business to be done is to arrange for a social or bail to celebrate Burns' birthday.

A cablegram was received vesterday by Frank entworth announcing that Mrs. Morgan, a Call-rans lady of wealth, who has many friends in this y, and who boarded for some time at the Tre-out during the early part of this year, had just en married to a Scottish nobleman. Mr. Went-orth obstinately declines to give the name of the

sale of the Church of the New Jerusalem, a corner of Washington street and Orden is, which was to have taken piace yesterday, seen finally postponed, the members of the yhaving put their shoulders to the wheel at moment, and, like good Christians, paid indebtedness, which smounted to about

officers elect of Thomas J. Turner Lodge, 19, A. F. and A. M., are; W. Master, 1 Lowe; S. Warden, John G. Spracue; J. E. E. Glibert; Tressurer, James K.; Secretary, William M. Stanton; Chaperer, M. W. Thomas; S. Deacon, Charleser; J. Deacon, John Mahler; S. Steward, F. Schonson; J. Steward, Crus Coan; t, Walter B. Hodge; Tyler, J. P. Ferns, granist, waster H. Houge; Tyler, J. P. Ferns.

Dr. Milton Jay yesterday performed a rather rearkable operation at Bennett Medical College,
he patient being a lady 50 years of age named
reighton, living in Indiana. She has been afflictd with a curious temor which was of the nature
to a cancer, and covered not only one-half of her
toe but extended inward to the balate, making a
ightful mass which must have shortly resulted in
eath if left to itself. The operation was thorough
ad successful, but the size of the tumor and the
grout the patient were not favorable to her retvery.

A meeting of the Wood-Carvers' Society was held sat evening at No. 303 State street, R. G. Oakes at the chair. The Chairman of the Committee on constitution reported that that Committee had not mished their work; but by request the document of ar as prepared was read-by the Secretary. The thendance of members of the craft who had not reviously been present was large, and the remainer of the seasilon was taken up with securing their tembership and in very general discussion. The djournment was had to next Thursday evening.

At the annual assembly of St. John's Cooclave No. 1 Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Contantine and appendant orders, held hait wrening the Masonic Temple, No. 72 Monroe street, the ollowing officers were duly elected and installed serve for the ensuing Masonic year: M. P. Sir Sem Philips Reynolds, Sovercign; Em. Sir James O. Cottrell, Viceroy: Sir S. Tenney French, leuled General; Sir George M. Moullon, dunior Beneral; Sir Gilbert W. Barnard, High Prelate; Sir James lioge Miler, Tressurer; Sir Jonathan J. French, Recorder; Sir W. T. Belince, Prefect; Sir Goose, Gray, Standard-Bearer; Sir Moses N. loses Gray, Standard-Bearcr: Sir Moses N.
wller, Horsid: Sir John P. Ferus, Senneel, Most Illustrons Sir James Miles, Grand
overeign of the Grand Impetial Council of Illuois, was present, and with the assistance of Most
Imment Sir John Corson Smith, Grand Viceroy,
cump as Grand Marshal, installed the officers in

ample form.

At 10 o'clock yesterday the body of a man was found floating in the river, near the foot of Pine street. It and evidently been in the water for some time. It was that of a man of medium height, at least 40 years of age, with very high or partially cald forehead, black bair, slight mustache, and a fringe of beard under the checks and chin. It was clad in ordinary clothes, white shirt, with elseve-builtons of a horse-shoe partern. There is a possibility that it is that of Christ Reid, of No. 243 West Haron street, who mysteriously dispeared some six nacks ago in the victuity of Isandolph street heider. He was in the habit of going to the clueet under the bridge. He was in the habit of going to the clueet under the bridge. He was in the habit of going to the clueet under the bridge. The was in the habit of going to the clueet under the bridge. The was in the habit of was taken to the Morgue, and will be examined so-day by the relatives of the missing man.

The officers at army bendquarters feel some-

The officers at army bendquarters feel somewhat aggrieved at a ournerand which appeared it far. Tribuxe yesterday, which instanted that they were reticent on the question of the RI l'astroubles, and were an favor of a war with Mexico

The funeral services of the late Mrs. George E. Woodwell, the wife of the telegraphic editor of The Tracturary, were held yesterday morning at 11 o'clock at Caivary Tabennacle, No. 200 Daden avenue, of which the deceased was a highly externed member. The church was crowided with the members of the congregation and the friends of the stricken family. On the handsome colin had been placed a number of beautiful foral tokens and a magnificent floral crown hung directly over it suspended to the celling. The imbressive services were conducted by the Rev. II. 2s. Parnter, pastor of the Tabernacle, who was so decely nuoved that during the delivery of the prayer and the address he broke down several times, almost choked with tears of grief. His address was an impressive one, and his recital of the virtues of the deceased and the pure life she led brought the tears to the eyes of all present. At the conclusion of the services the remains were carried back to the hearse by the pall-beaters mad taken for interment to Roschill Cemetery, followed by 3 is the proper of mourning freeds.

freence.

A little over two weeks ago a gentleman by the mane of Wright made a bet with an acquaintance list he would cat forty quail in forty consecutive days. Money was put up on it, and Mr. Wright hegan his task. It has been questioned by men of science whether this feat could be performed. There is no record of its having been done during historic times, and deep interest is naturally taken in every effort to solve this important problem. When it was known that the best had been made information was at once sent to the lead ing scientific associations of the world, and a number of persons of European celebrity started for this country in order to be here at the decisive moment. It excited as much interest as the announcement that a new planet will turn up on some future day. In view of this, and also of the credit this nace would have won had one of its citizens solved the mystery of the quail. It is painful to announce that after sixteen days of slendy quail-enting. Mr. Wright and his opponent have resolved to draw the bet, the former to pay costa—for the quail. The reason assigned is a distilkent openically and newspaper notices. This, however, is not the true canse. The Trituna knows what it is, but is not a liberty to state it. To draw aside the woll that hides the mystery of a and and suffering mortal is always an ungracious task. Suffice it to say that the fault, if fault it be, is of the heart, and not of the stomach, and therefore must be pardoned. It is to be hoped that some other Chicagona will undertake the task relinquished by Mr. Wright, and will meet with a

The annual business-meeting of the Chicago Avenue Church for the election of officers was held last evening in the electure-room of the church, a large majority of the church members being present. After devotional exercises, the pastor, C. M. Morton, was called to preside. The report of the clerk was then read, which showed that 121 members were added to the church during the past year. Of this number 102 joined by profession, the remaining nineteen by letter. The Treasurer's report showed that the total receipts for the year were \$6,227.70, the total disbursements, \$6,25.91. The report of the Building Committee was read by the Chairman, Deacon De Golyer. The following officers were elected: Elders, D. L. Moody, D. W. Whittle; Deacons, to hold for two years, W. De Golyer, R. A. Thain, F. H. Revell, G. A. Rowe; for one year, E. Kappeler; Treasurer, J. A. Weeks; Clerk, C. D. Paine; Assistant Clerk, A. L. Tucker. The following were added to the Executive Committee: Charles R. Bocklus, G. W. Bittinger, David McNaughton, A. Lundgren, G. G. Robinson, S. A. Cook, F. W. Savage. After prayer and singing the doxology, the meeting was dismissed.

CARL SCHURZ.

The statement that Carl Schutz had written letters to his friends in Chicago saying that he intended to resign and leave the Cabinet within a vershort time meets with no credence from the Secretary's brother in-law, Col. Jinessen, who thinks middle the collection of the collection

BRIDGEPORT STENCHES AND DR. DE WOLP'S PROUESS.

The special development of steach which have no visited down upon the residential quarters of the city for the last few days has led, naturally, many complaints by the citizens, and a fair share of these have been sent to the newspaper office on the supposition that they were the parties who could right matters. A reporter of this paper called yesterday morning on Dr. DeWolf to sek him a few questions on the subject, based on the explain that at present there were no establish nents for the mannfacture of fertilizers in Bridge

Dr. DeWolf replied that the odors unquestion ably came from ably came from THE ESTABLISHMENTS AT THE STOCK-YARDS. He then gave the following list of the chief houses there, adding to cach the remarks given as to its arrangements for discouraging and suppressing the

kind for that.

The Checago Packing and Provision Company
(Hutchinson's) have thirty five tanks, are patting
in Turner's apparatus. They manufacture fer
tilizer, but use a pan process which is not offensive
G. W. Higgins has fifteen tanks, is putting in
the Turner apparatus, has no tertitizing establish
ment.

ment.

B. F. Murphy has fifteen tanks; is also arranging the Turner apparatus; has no fortilizing establish

paratas as suon as they can do so by the condition of their building.

In addition, to the defective condition of some of these piaces, which is quite reason enough for a steach at any time, Dr. Bewoif called attention to the fact that 59,000 hops were slaughtered in one day last week, and that this immense namber so crowded the houses as to increase the unaavory condition some of them.

The Futner apparatus above referred to is, substantially, a device for impregnation; the gases with gasoline and then burning the resulting ras either under the boiler or in any other way. Another plau which has been tried with good results is that known as DeWolf's. It is, substantially, a device for passing the gases through a box in which are iron-scraps and certain acids. Into this box are also turned the fumes of burning orimistone, the result being that the foul-smelling gases leave the box in the shape of pare air. The last-mentioned scheme, shough named for Dr. DeWolf, is not acknowledged by him. He explained yesterday that it was the invention, or device, of Prof. Johnson, of Yale College, and Prof. Chandler, of Columbia College.

has been proved) in parifying the gases from fertilizing house where the supply is comparatively steady, would not be a success in the rendering establishments, where great, rolumes of notious gases are freed at lone by the opening of the tanks one after another. On being asked on this point, Dr. DeWolf said that he thought it would work perfectly even there if enough brimstone were oursed. He was not perfectly are about it, however, because "the box" had not been applied to any rendering-house at all as yet. Still he was confident that it would work well when tried. It seemed to him quite likely that the Turner apparatus would possibly not fill the bill under certain circumstances, which he named, because it might take too much gasoline. There was, however, something of an advantage in the Turner idea, because it was always possible for an Inspector of the Sanitary Police to tell at once whether the apparatus was being cared for and tended, by simply turning a cock and trying with a match whether the gase was being properly impregnated with gasoline. It was easy to tell in that way whether the gase was being properly impregnated with gasoline. It was easy to tell in that way whether the gasoline tank was being kept full and the apparatus properly attended to. With "that box" it was not so easy to tell whether brimstone was being used as it should be. It was entirely clear that Dr. DeWolf was painfully suspicious of the stink-makers, and doubted whether to to abste their husance.

Dr. DeWolf added that a committee of the Common Council of St. Louis had called on him, and with him had visited and inspected "that box" and its working. According to another member, nothing was abeed by The CittZens' Association was held Wednesday afternoon, at which the subject of the Bridgeport stenches came up for an airring. According to one of the members, nothing was done but to talk over the matter with the liest to show the reporter hat the second would neither affirm nor deny, which, of course, only seemed, o confirm the re

SILVER.

It would seem, from the meagrefattendance at the meeting in S. H. Kerfoot's office, No. 61 Dearborn street, last evening, that very few saw the notice calling on the people of the different wards to send delegates. Only seven of the eighteen wards were represented. This, however, did not prevent the executive party the start. accomplishment of the object sought,—the start-ing of agitation, with a view of securing what the people of the Northwest demand. The dele-gates were called to order by Mr. Schmeitz, of the Seventh Ward, and T. T. Prosser was elected Pres-

Seventh Ward, and T. T. Prosser was elected President and W. H. Carter Secretary.

Mr. Schmeltz offered the following:

Resolved. That we now form a Central Chicago Club, having for its object and purpose the furtherance of the cause of the remonetization of the standard silver dollar and its resolved to its position in our national coin priors.

Resolved. That we urse the friends of this cause to organize a ward club in each ward of the City of Chicago from each of such ward clubs; such delegates to be appointed by and sent from such respective ward clubs.

be appointed by and sent from such respective ward clubs.

Chris Mamer thought it was premature to pass the resolutions. The gathering was amail, on account of the insufficient notice, and it seemed to him, before anything was done, there ought to be a full representation of the wards.

Mr. S. H. Kerfoot thought it better to adopt the resolutions, since they would go before the public and lay the foundation of the Club. The beginning was small, but the end would be big.

Mr. Schmeltz was of the same opinion. The people would be notified, and stimulated to form ward clubs and send delegates to the next meeting. The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Kerfoot remarked that the object had been accomplished. He was not at all discouraged.

Mr. Lussen thought meetings should be held regularly in order that the people might be worked up.

regularly in order that the people might be worked up.

Mr. Schmeltz believed in taking action at once. Congress would meet on the 10th of January, and might spring something on the country, if they didn't know what was wanted. He had partially made arrangements to have a mass-meeting in his ward (the Eighth) between the 23d and the 29th inst., and hoped others would do likewise.

Mr. Dixon said the Chicago Congressmen ought to be impressed with the idea that the people in their districts expected them to act for the interests of Chicago. He suggested the appointment of a committee to call a mass-meeting, and to wait on the Congressmen and tell them that their constituents were in carnest, and demanded the repeal of the act by which silver was demonetized; and, if they didn't listen to this demand, they would be remembered in the future.

The Chair thought it was about time the Congressmen consulted the people. They should state what they pronosed to do.

gressmen consulted the people. They should state what they pronosed to do.

Mr. Dixon believed in having a committee to see the Sendors and Representatives who passed through the city, and teil them that the great Northwest expected legislation which would help them out of lieir froubles.

On motion the following were appointed a committee for such purpose, and also to call another meeting, and to prepare resolutions to be submitted to it. T. T. Prosser, W. H. Carter, C. G. Dixon, Mr. Schmeitz, and Mr. Lussen.

Mr. Schmeitz offered the following, which was adouted:

The meeting then adjourned.

THE DEMOCRATS. .

The Democratic City Central Committee gave further eigns of life last evening by meeting in the reading-rooms of the l'aimer House. Mr. K. E. odell was the presiding genins. After the meeting had gotten under way, Mr. Goodell said the members had been called together for the purpose of seeing whether more life could not be infused into the party, as well as to freely and fully discuss the plans broached for a more efficient party organization. Several who were formerly in the field, he regretted to soy, had backslidden, and he suggested that it would be well to see just who were to be relied upon and who

well to see just who were to be relied upon and who were uot.

Frank Agnew was called for, and went into the details of the new Democratic scheme for running local campaigns without recouse to the "bar'l," as of yore. As he explained the scheme, the gentlemen who were getting it up were to drop out after the appointment of the precinct committees. The latter were to elect a Central Council, which was to take charge of the campaign. Of one or two bings. Mr. Arnew was very certain; there must be reform; the scattered elements of Democracy must be gathered together; and at the next spring election the narty should send enough Aldermen to the Council men of intelligence and enterprise—to at least see to it that the streets were cleaned and employment thus given to the city's statuying poor. Addermen to the Council med of intelligence and enterprise—to at least set to it that the streets were cleaned and employment thus given to the city starving poor.

Dr. Cook acknowledged that the new scheme was patigred after the old Tammany organization, but took great pains to disabase all of the impression which might exist that the new organization, but took great pains to disabase all of the impression which might exist that the new organization, but took great pains to disabase all of the impression which might exist that the new organization, but took great pains to disabase all of the impression which might he contrary, it was emphatically a moreonet. On the contrary, it was emphatically a moreonet, by the people and for the people.

One of two members wasted further information, but by Cook was equal to the impariting of it. Fully cocked and primed with the details of its proposed Chisago Tammany Hall scheme, he descanted at length thereon, and held ap to the light the beauties of the new system which should have do its corner-stone, as it were, patricts an appure love for the organization,—abid which should have for its corner-stone, as it were, patricts an appure love for the Jemocratic harly.

Pave Thornton wasted information as to the rights and prerogatives of the present Cary Central Committee, and Secretary Merrit obliged him by reading the Constitution.

Pete Hansborough, that pare pairing from the Seventeenth Ward, lifted his voice for reform, and moved the appointment of a committee of five to confer with the County Central and Congressional Committees, and take the proposed plan of organization under consideration. The motion was subsequently withdrawn, renewed, and, after wandering hopelessly around, was finally lost sight of a the model which ensued over others.

Tat Raffert thought they organization from a still-both babies any more. He accordingly moved to defer action for one month.

Ed Culterton was opposed to Hansborough's motion until the new sceneme was but down in block and white,

to a rose and moved to lay the whole subject matter on the table.

Mr. W. H. Condon hoped Mr. Agrew and Dr. Cook would not be treated eo discourteously.

They were not. The motion of the House of David man was lost.

Mr. Callahan. In some heat, moved to postpone the subject matter for two weeks.

Mr. C. B. Barlett moved, as a substitute, to appoint a committee of three to wait on the members of the new organization, get a copy of their constitution and by-laws, and present in it a meeting to be held in one week.

The substitute was lost, and Mr. Callahan's motion triumphed.

Just here Mr. Agnew arose to remark that the newspaper report referred to was correct. He was sorry to see a spirit of haste and perhass prejudice

and accepted.

Mr. Hotalling called attention to the fact that there was an execution against the Committee in favor of Tom Nelson, who had painted some signs for the Committee during the least campaign, had presented his bill for some \$56, had been refused payment, had gone to law about it, and had come ont anead. Mr. Hotaling, therefore, moved to appoint a committee to inquire the the matter, see how much was justly due the said Nelson, and how much money was in the hands of the Treasurer, and report the facts at the next meeting. The motion was carried and the Committee appointed.

MR. A. C. BRACKEBUSH, erale coal-dealer doing business at No 1 West Randolph street, yesterday encoumbed to the "hard-times" pressure. The business was origiand E. H. C. Richardson, who retired in February, 1875, when the firm of Dickson. Stewart & Co., of Pittsburg, bought in, the firm becoming Brackebush, Dickson & Co. Last September the partnership, was dissolved. Mr. Brackebush carrying the business on single-handed eince that time. The failure is imputed to the low and unremunerative prices which have railed on coal and in part to the miners' strikes, which made the filling of contracts a ruinous operation. Finding that there was no means of tiding over the difficulties. Mr. Brackebush placed his affairs in the hands of his lawyers, and decided to make an application in bankrupfcy in order ty protect all creditors alike. His liabilities are estimated at about \$15,000, the creditors being mostly coal-owners in the East. The creditors have been notified, and a meeting will be held in a few days at which terms of composition will probably be agreed upon, as the assets make a very fair showing, and there are few bad debts.

KELLEY, MORLEY & CO. 1875, when the firm of Dickson, Stewart & Co.

There was nothing new yesterday regarding the suspension of the coal firm of Kelley. Morley & Co. The members of the firm declined to give an itemized statement of their liabilities or of their assets, saving that those were matters private to themselves and to their creditors, and that the latter would be given next week a statement of the condition of their debtors. It was incorrectly stated yesterday that the Northwestern National Bank was stuck for \$40.000. The Northwestern never had any dealings with Kelley, Morley & Co. and is too conservative to have any dealings with anybody except with the best of security. The reputation of the managers of the bank for carefulness stands so high that those who read the statement in Tag Tribunk were convinced that there was some mis-KELLEY, MORLEY & CO. so night that those who read the statement in THE TRIBUNE were convinced that there was some mistake, as was, indeed, the case. A bank was stuck for \$40,000, but it was not the Northwestern. Some persons stated that it was the Corn Exchange, and the report would be entitled to credence were it not for the fact that the Cashier of that institution denied it. The only paper of the firm they hold is a note for about \$2,200.

MATRIMONIAL.

CREGIER-LYKE. The figurative marriage-bells pealed most softly sweet last night at the residence of Mr. J. W. Lyke, No. 765 Fulton street. The bride and were Mr. William McAlpine Cregier, son of groom were Mr. William McAlpine Cregier, son of Mr. DeWitt C. Cregier, Chief Engineer of the Water-Works, and Miss E. Libbie Lyke, the eldest water-works, and Miss E. Libbie Lyke, the cidest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lyke. The ceremony was performed at 6 o'clock by the Rev. Robert Collyer, in the presence of a small circle of relatives and intimate friends of the two families represented. The birda; party entered the parlor in the following order: Mr. DeWitt C. Wells and Miss M. Edgar M. Show and represented. The birdal party entered the parlor in the following order: Mr. DeWitt C. Wells and Miss M. Fiorence Cregier; Mr. Edgar M. Snow and Miss Carrie E. Lyke; Mrs. Lyke, mother of the bride, upon the arm of the groom; Mr. Lyke, father of the blushing bride, who leaned upon his arm. The bride's costume was of chocolate gray silken Princesse, demi-sleeves. She wore the customary orange-blossoms and conventional veil. The youthful bridesmaids were all attired in white and wore natural flowers. Following the ceremony were the congratulations. An elegant supper was served by Harms. The young couple, after receiving the good wishes of their friends, departed to St. Louis and the South, where they will remain but a week, as Mr. Cregier's duties as Assistant-Engineer of the Water-Works demand his presence at home. Returning, they will take up their residence with Mr. and Mrs. Lyke.

The presents were numerous and clegant, and included a gold ring from the groom; chamber-set from the mother of the bride; marble and bronze clock. Mrs. DeWitt C. Cregier; silver and gold and cutt-glass toilet-set, Miss Florence Cregier; family Bible, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Duvall; jewel-case, Mr. Morrie; inlaid Chinese work-box, the Misses Louise and Marion Lyke; toilet-case, Miss Ella A. Richardson; card-receiver and bouquet-holder, the Misses Carrie and Lottie Lyke; soild silver butter-dish, Mr. and Mrs. John Wandell; beautiful silk pin-cushion, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wells; Swies card-receiver; gold, silver, and china card-receiver; silver butter-dish, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wendell; beautiful silk pin-cushion, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wendell; beautiful silk pin-cushion, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wendell, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wells; Swies card-receiver; gold, silver, and china card-receiver; silver butter-dish and sirup-spittener, Mr. James Sheridan; easy-chair, Edgar M. Snow; and many other rich and elegant gifts. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Lyke, signants of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wells, Fiore

THE INSANE. THE TRUSTEES OF THE KANKAKEE INSANE ASTLUM

met sgain yesterday morning in the Grand Pacific, and renewed their discussion of Maj. Willett's plans, and the relative merits of the old and new systems. Expressed in the briefest way, the difference between these two systems is just this ference between these two systems is just this. The old system says that a building must be three-stories high, and spread outwards by the addition of wards upon wards, the whole to be under one roof, while the new one contemplates a two story building, with a fair number of wards, and outlying cottages. In other words, a building on the old plan spreads upward as well as outward, while on the new plan the apward tendency is represse and the outward extension given full scope. Each of the two systems has its friends among the Trustees, and the more the matter was discussed the more evident did it become that they were not prepared to untte on either. The result of the talk was that Maj. Willett was instructed to go shead with each portions of the building as will work into either plan. These are the centre building, one or two wings, the kitchen and bakery engine-house, boiler-house and shops, gas, works, water works, and the sewerage arrangements. The question as to the adoption of one of the two systems was left for further consideration. The portions which will be erected in accordance with Maj. Willett's instructions come within the present appropriation, and are such as will be required whether the old or the new system is finally adopted. The next meeting of the Trustees will be held in connection with that of the Commissioners of Public Charities and the Governor for the final adoption of plans, details, specifications, and estimates. It will be held either at Chicago or Springfield, about the last of January, the exact time and place to be hereafter determined. As soon as plans are adopted, the Trustees will advertise for proposals, and the contracts will probably be let about the last of March. The Board need another seasion in the afternoon, at which nothing was done except to sudit the members' bills for traveling expenses, and the members' bills for traveling expenses. and the outward extension given full scope. Ear of the two systems has its friends among the Trus

THE COUNTY BUILDING. The toil roads are reported to be in an aim out

mpassable condition. In the County Court vesterday Margie Gleason and Mary Wheeler were adingged insane. Among the marriage licenses issued yesterday was one for the marriage of a daughter of Coroner Dietzsch to Fritz A. R. Sonfag.

The Collector of the Town of Schamberg got his books, pestenday. The books for West and South

Chicago will be ready the coming week. The Grand Jury yesterday returned three true bills, one of which was against Williams, the Stock-Yards forger. Judge Williams had to be seat for to receive the indictments. Judge McAinster continues confined to his home with the matien. He telegraphed to the Clerk of

Juge McAinster continues commed to his nome with the unsatien. He telegraphed to the Clerk of the Crimina: Conit yesterday morning that he would not alterapt to do any further work until Wednesday.

THE NEW COORT HOUSE.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service of the new Board held its first meeting yesterday afternoon, and du some business. Among the matters before the Committee was a communication, from a prominent citizer, read in the Board Monday, calling attention to certain matters in connection with the Court House work, and expectably to the fact that Sexton had occur overlaid. The document is understood to have been prompted by one of the new members of the Board, and the least the Committe ought to have done with it was to have affect to examine into the charges a ade, especially since they were sustained affew weeks ago by three experts, but it was put on sile without objection. Another tang the affew weeks ago by three experts, but it was put on alle without objection. Another tang the Committee did was to discuss the old question between the city and county with reference to the dome job. Mr. Burling wanted the county to ease sperding money on the done unless the city went on building its half of the structure, which he was antished it would not do, and Fitzgerald took the position that he would force the city, etc. The County Attorney was called into the wrangle for an "opinion" as to whether or not the wrangle for an "opinion" as to whether or not the city could be forced into the matter, but there being a vacueness about what he had to say he was instructed to write something on the subsect and present it to the Board Monday. The Committee would np its work by failing to agree with Architec. Egan in his recommendation that the tron week on the Court House be painted.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

William H. Murray will fead a Gospel tem

The public are invited to contribute to the happiness of the Half Orphan Asylum by sending itricos, vegetables, or fruit for their Christmas dinner to the Asylum, or to Pusheck's grocesy, corner Wells and Huron streets. There will be a mass-meeting to discuss the en forcement of the law forbidding the sale of liquoto minors at the First Congregational Church, corner of West Washington and Ann streets, this evening at 7:30 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Goodwis and others will address the meeting.

The annual meeting of the Northwestern Traveling-Men's association will be held Dec. 27, at 18 o'clock noon, at the Sherman House, Chicago There will be an election of officers for the entains year, and several amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws offered The membeship now is 1,006, and rapidly increasing. Up to this date no deaths have been reported. The first remine annuet takes place at the Sherman House, Thursday evening.

CRIMINAL.

Minor arrests: William Hanson, keeper, and ten inmates of a disorderly house at No. 463 Clark reet; Annie Johnson and Mary Smita, larceny o Laughlin, larceny of clothing from W. L. Williams

Officer David Barry yesterday arrested one of the Weiss brothers, of Nickersonville, whom he found in possession of a bolt of cloth snop-lifted from the tailoring establishment of H. S. Newton, No. 362 West Madison street. The entire Weiss family are professionals in the shop-lifting line, ly are professionals in the shop-litting line.

Detective Jay Scott arrived home from Pittaburg
last night, having in charge F. C. Almy, who is
wanted for the forgery of checks on which he obtained \$2.70.90 from the First National Bank. He
was employed as a clerk by G. Lashor & Sons,
commission merchants on South Water Stons,
commission merchants on South Water street,
whose name he forged. While in Pittsburg he attempted to raise \$185 on one of these checks, and
it was this that led to his arrest.

it was this that led to his arrest.

2:11:30 yesterday morning John Taibert, an employe of the Grand Pucific Hotel, while on his way to his home, No. 748 West Tavior street, was held up on the West Twelfth-street viaduct and robbed of an overjacket, the thief failing to find anything of value in his pockets. Officer John Carey gave chase, and succeeded in capturing the highwayman, who was recognized at the station as Thomas Shay, an old offender. He was yesterday held in \$500 ball to the Criminat Court by Justice Morrison. There is also a charge against him of stealing a span of horses from the Sturgis farm, and upon this he will have a hearing to-day.

A Central-Station detective, who went to To-

will have a hearing to-day.

A Central-Station detective, who went to Toronto for Williams, the defaulting bank clerk, yesterday telegraphed that the prisoner was making a fight on the habess corpus, and would not come without an Unnted Statesprequisition. He; was discharged yesterday, but was at once rearrested, and was remanded by the Judge to await subsequent proceedings. It is said that Williams has \$6,800 of the \$8,000 stolen, carefully banked away in Toronto. His peculations at the Stock-Yards Bank had been going on for some time it appears, and the \$6,500 forgery was merely the climax of a series of robberies.

SUBURBAN.

NORWOOD PARK. This place is in a fever of excitement and sue pense lest at any moment some of its dogs may develop symptoms of the dreaded hydrophobis, and all because a strange dog, supposed to have been rabid, passed through the town one day last week. An order for the death of all dogs, both of week. An order for the death of all dogs, both of low and high decree, has been passed, and some twenty have already fallen victims. Mr. Henry Miller, while endeavoring to chain up his dog, which was said to have been bitten by the stranger, and which was thought to be in the incipient stages of this dread disease, inadvertently received on his hand some of the sailra. There was a fresh wound on the hand through which it was feared the poison would be communicated to his system. Fearing the worst, Mr. Miller started for Indiana and obtained the use of a celebrated mad-stone, which if applied in season, it is said, will absorb the poison from the blood, and prevent hydrophobia. He has returned, and thinks he need apprehend no further danger.

NO CHEMICAL POISONS.

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts are not

MARRIAGES. WHITE-OWENS-At Lake View, Dec. 20, by the Rev. W. J. Petrie, H. F. White and Emma G. Owens. No cards.

DEATHS.

FOLEY - Dec. 20, Maurice, infant son of the late Maurice Foley, aged 3 months and 4 days.

Finners! from the late residence of his parents, 1209 South Dearborn st. 10 day, at 10 ar m., by 1239 South Dearborn-st., 10-day, at 10 a.m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

HOLMES—Dec. 19, of diphtheric croup, Frank Converse, son of George P. and Julia A. Holmes, aged 4 years and 6 months.

Funeral Friday, at 1 o'clock p. m., from the residence, 685 West Adams-st.

BET Boston and Providence papers please copy. IVES-In this city, Dec. 19, Francis M. Ives. aged 32 years.
Services at Grace Episcopal Church, Friday, Dec.
21, at 3 p. m. Remains will be taken to Cincin
nati for interment.
MANG—Dec. 17, at 651 West Madison-st., old
diphtheria, George William, only son of Mrs.
Anne Mang, aged 3 years and 8 months. NOMON-The funeral of the late Helen P. Nomon takes place to day, at 11 a. m., from the family residence, 367 West Indiana-st., the Rev. H. G. Perry officiating.

MEDICAL.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills. will be found to possess those qualities necessary t tart the secretions of the liver, and give a healths discovery in medical science to have invented a rem edy for these stubborn complaints, which develop all the results produced by a heretofore free use of calomel, a mineral justly dreaded by mankind, and ac knowledged to be destructive in the extreme to the hu comprise all the virtues of calomel without to injuri ous tendencies, is now an admitted fact, render disputable by scientific researches; and those who as he Mandrake Pills will be fully astished that the ber nedicines are those provided by asture in the commo erbs and roots of the fields.

These Pills open the howels and correct all billons deagements without salivation or any of the injuriou flects of calomel or other poisons. The secretion o bile is promoted by these pills, se will be seen by the altered color of the stools, and disappearing of the sai Ample directions for use secompany each box of pills. Prepared only by J. H. Schenck & Son. at Sielr prin and for saic by all drugglets and dealers.

Ladies, remember I have just reduced prices on Hair and of all Saratoga Wave found only at is much more popular than ever.

MRS. C. THOMPSON.

OIL TANKS

DIAMONDS!

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, Etc.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars worth and many special attractions in Jewelry, Bronzes, French Clocks, and Silver Goods, imported direct. and manufactured for our Wholesale Trade, which we desire to close out before Jan. 1, at a great sacrifice. Elgin and Geneva Watches, and many medium and low-priced articles in Silver and Fancy Goods, at very low prices. Telegraphic orders from the Trade promptly responded to.

GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 & 268 WABASH-AV.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Field, Leiter & Co.

EXPOSITION BUILDING

Offer at Retail, for the

Fresh and choice selections in every department, the latest Novelties of the Season. Have replenished every stock with new and attractive assort-ments. PRICES LOWER than ever before!

Black and Colored Silks, best French makes, unusually cheap. Fine Dress Goods, all New Fabrics, marked down. Low-price Dress Goods less than

Laces, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Fans, Fancy Neckwear. French Jewelry, Christmas Boxes. Toilet Articles, &c., &c.

CLOAKS, SUITS, and SHAWLS,

Furs, and Children's Garments, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.

The greatest opportunity we have ever offered to purchas-

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

An EXAMINATION of goods and prices, we guarantee, will be satisfactory.

P. S .-- "Free Stages" run every five minutes from corner of State and Randolph-sts. to the Exposition Building, for the accommodation of our patrons.

AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., FRIDAY'S SALE

DEC. 21, AT 9:80 A. M., Only Furniture Sale This Week. New and Used Partor and Chamber FURNITURE.

For Choice Selections

For CHRISTMAS attend Goldsmid's Great Sale

At Gur Salesrooms, 78 & 80 Randolph-st. Saturday Morning, Dec. 22, 10 0'c'k. The balance of his Forfelted Pledges for the

year, consisting of
Fine Gold Watches and Chains,
Sterling Silver and Plated Ware,
Fine Selection of Diamonds,
Gold Jewelry, Etc., Etc.,
Miscellancous Goods,
10 Seal and Mink Sacques,
4 Large Music Boxes,
Fine French Gold and Ormoln Clocks,
Rare Coins, Medals,
Guns, Pistols, Etc., Etc.,
Including a Bankrupi Stock cone in Sirie

Including a Bankrupi Stock equal in Style and Quality to anything in the city. And NOTE that Goldsmid always sells. KLISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., Saturday, Dec. 22, at 9:30 a. m.

Furniture Sale. We shall offer great bargains in Parior Suits. Chamber Sets, Rockers, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Tables, Bureaus, finished and in white, Book-Cases, Wardrobes, and Carpets. Also 15 Crates Original and Standard Manufactures

OFFICE AND FACTORY:
Nos. 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 80 & 82 Washington-st., L.Y. BABBITT'S

The most pleasant and effective Soap for the Lawn-dry or for Family Washing purposes ever offered. A trial package sent free on receipt of Dornte. BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP

Made from the purest vegetable offa. Unrivided to the Toilet and the Bath. For use in the Nursery has no equal. Sample box, containing three care tent free or receive of 75 cents. BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER,

BABBITT'S YEAST POWDER.

BABBITT'S

SALERATUS BABBITT'S

CREAM TARTAR

BABBITT'S · POTASH.

A pure concentrated aikall, double the strength of common potash. Sample sent free on receipt of THE PROPRIETOR will give an ounce of

gold for every ounce of impuri any of these preparations. For Sale by all Dealers.

AUCTION SALES. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Gents,' Misses', and Children's Furs, Handsome Wolf Robes, Etc., AT AUCTION, FRETAIL SALE.

Friday, Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Butters Co.'s Auction Room.

174 East Randolph-st., Near LaSalle. Ladies' Seal and Mink Sacks and Bate,
Ladies' Seal, Mink. Otter, Lynx, and Alaska,
Sets Misses' and Children's Furs
Gents' Seal Caps and Gloves,
Fine Wolf Robes, English Plush Lined
The above are made in the Latest Style in Brisclass manner for the city retail trade.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALS OVER 800 LOTS DESIRABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS

AT AUCTION, AT BUTTERS & CO. S AUCTION ROOMS, 174 East Randolph st. By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

AT AUCTION, RARE & ELEGANT HOLIDAY GIFTS JEWELRY and FINE ARTS
We are instructed to sell at Public Auction, without
escencing Monday, Dec. 15.

SALES EACH DAY...
WM MOUREHOUSE & CO., Auctionsera By HIRAM BRUSH,

AT 159 STATE-ST.

Auctioaver, Office 276 East Madisob-THIS MORNING, at 15, at Nos. 802 and 804 Collast trove-av , will be sold to pay advances, a large lot of legant Parlor and Chamber Fugniture, superior Franci

SHERIFF'S SALE DOLLAR STORE.

STEIN'S HEADQUARTERS CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THEM 106 Ea Madison-st. CONFECTIONER1.

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Sells Watch ra Glasses Sets, Mante Mounted E cheaper th N. B.—To acco LIPMAN,

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Men, Boys tc. TWENT reduced to TI LARS to clos We manu

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CLOTHU 136 & 138 144 & 1 YOU WIL MEN'S

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ALL N CHRIST

CULVER, PA 118 & 1 Offer at retail of Fine Leat Glass, Pearl, s tenholms & Ro Photograph A Autograph A Books, Fancy Fine Inkstand

for 1878, etc.,

N. B .--CHRIST

SEWI "DOI SUREST, STRONGEST DOUBLE THREAD, ELOCK STITCH. MANTED.

"DO

LUBKE'S